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Monday, November 30, 1959
Agrahayana 9, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Ninth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

[Second Series, Volume XXXVI, November 30 to December 11, 1959, Agrahayana 9 to 20, 1881 (Saka)]

COLUMNS

No. 11.—Monday, November 30, 1959/Agrahayana 9, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 399, 401 to 405, 407, 409, 413 to 416, 434, 417, 418, 422, 424 and 426	2317—54
Short Notice Question No. 3	2354—63

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 403, 406, 408, 410 to 412, 419 to 421, 423, 425, 427 to 433 and 435 to 442	2363—77
Unstarred Questions Nos. 622 to 700	2377—2427
Motions for Adjournment	2427—34
1. Explosion in Asansol	2427-2 8
2. Incident at the Chinese and American Consulates in Bombay	2428—34
Papers laid on the Table	2434—42
Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Bill—Report of Joint Committee.	2442
Indian Statistical Institute Bill—Introduced	2442
Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill	2443—2556
Motion to consider	2443—2553
Daily Digest	2557—64

No. 12.—Friday, December 1, 1959/Agrahayana 10, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 443, 444, 446 to 449, 451 to 460, 462 to 464, 466 and 468.	2565—2603
---	-----------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 445, 450, 461, 465, 467, 469 to 489	2603—18
Unstarred Questions Nos. 701 to 773	2618—60
Motions for Adjournment	2660—67
(i) Alleged wrongful arrest and discharge of certain persons in Trivandrum	2660—64
(ii) Explosion on the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway track	2664—67
Re. Explosion in Asansol	2667—71
Statement re : Chinghai-Tibet Highway	2671—72
Papers laid on the Table	2672—73
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Collapse of roof inside Sripur Colliery	2674
Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill	2675—2769
Motion to consider	2675—2707
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	2708—64
Motion to pass	2766—69
Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Power) Bill	2770—2804
Motion to consider	2770—2804
Daily Digest	2805—12

No. 13.—*Wednesday, December 2, 1959/Agrahayana 11, 1881 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 490 to 505, 508 and 509	2813—52
--	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 506, 507 and 510 to 543	2852—73
--	---------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 774 to 836	2873—2915
---	-----------

Statement correcting the reply to U.S.Q. No. 820 dated 3rd December, 1958	2916
---	------

Papers laid on the Table	2916
------------------------------------	------

Demands for Supplementary Grants (General)	2917
--	------

Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions—

Fifty-second Report	2917
-------------------------------	------

Statement re : Clarification of Information	2917—19
---	---------

Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill—Introduced	2919
---	------

Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill	2919—64, 3002—08
--	------------------

Motion to consider	2920—34
------------------------------	---------

Clauses 2, 3 and 1	2935—64, 3002—03
------------------------------	------------------

Motion to pass	3003—08
--------------------------	---------

Demands for Supplementary Grants (Kerala), 1959-60	2964—3001
--	-----------

Legal Practitioners Bill	3005—56
------------------------------------	---------

Motion to refer to Joint Committee	3009—56
--	---------

Daily Digest	3057—62
------------------------	---------

No. 14.—*Thursday, December 3, 1959/Agrahayana 12, 1881 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 544, 545, 547 to 556 and 559	3063—3100
---	-----------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 546, 557, 558, 560 to 580	3101—15
--	---------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 837 to 920	3115—66
---	---------

Procedure re : Motions for Adjournment	3166—70, 3178—81
--	------------------

Papers laid on the Table	3170—71
------------------------------------	---------

Messages from Rajya Sabha	3171
-------------------------------------	------

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Acquisition of land in Delhi	3171—74
--	---------

Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959—Introduced	3174—75
--	---------

Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Bill—Introduced	3175
---	------

Statement re : Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Ordinance	3175—76
--	---------

Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	3176
--	------

Legal Practitioners Bill	3176—78, 3181—3233
------------------------------------	--------------------

Motion to refer to Joint Committee	3176—78, 3181—3233
--	--------------------

Dowry Prohibition Bill	3234—45
----------------------------------	---------

Motion to consider as reported by Joint Committee	3234—45
---	---------

Motion re : setting up of P. & T. Board	3245—3302
---	-----------

Daily Digest	3303—10
------------------------	---------

No. 15.—*Friday, December 4, 1959/Agrahayana 13, 1881 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 581 to 587, 589 to 592, 594 to 596 and 600	3311—53
---	---------

Short Notice Question No. 4	3353—56
---------------------------------------	---------

Written Answers to Questions

Starred Questions Nos. 588, 593, 597 to 599 and 601 to 609	3356—66
Unstarred Questions Nos. 921 to 969, 971 to 987, 989 to 999 and 1001 to 1004	3366—3414

Re: Motions for Adjournment	3414—20
Papers laid on the Table	3420—21
Message from Rajya Sabha	3421
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Explosion in Jamuria Bazar	3422—27
Correction of Result of Division	3427—28
Business of the House	3428—30
Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill—Passed	3430—32
Dowry Prohibition Bill	3432—83
Motion to consider as reported by Joint Committee	3432—83
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Fifty-second Report	3483—85
Resolution re : Reorganisation of the Country's Administration	3485—3585
Resolution re : Development of Drug Industry as State Concern	3586
Business Advisory Committee—	
Forty-sixth Report	3586
Daily Digest	3587—94

No. 16.—Monday, December 7, 1959 (Agrahayana 16, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 610 to 622, 624 and 625	3595—3633
--	-----------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 623, 626 to 656	3633—52
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1005 to 1015 and 1017 to 1065	3652—86
Papers laid on the Table	3687—90
Message from Rajya Sabha	3690
Married Women's Property (Extension) Bill—	
Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	3690
Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Increase in rent of houses in Uttar Pradesh	3691—93
Business Advisory Committee—	
Forty-sixth Report	3694
Dowry Prohibition Bill	3694—3776
Motion to consider, as reported by Joint Committee	3694—3724
Clauses 2 and 3	3726—76
Motions re : Reports of Hindustan Machine Tools	3776—3826
Half-an-Hour Discussion re: Methanol Plant Sindri	3826—38
Daily Digest	3839—46

No. 17.—Tuesday, December, 8, 1959 (Agrahayana 17, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 657 to 663 and 665 to 672	3847—84
--	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 664 and 673 to 696	3884—98
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1066 to 1139	3898—3946

Papers laid on the Table	3947
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance	
Explosion on Amritsar-Pathankor Railway track	3947—49
Dowry Prohibition Bill	3950—4022
Clauses 3 and 2	3950—4022
Mines (Amendment) Bill	4022—68
Motion to consider	4022—68
Daily Digest	4069—74

No. 18.—Wednesday, December 9, 1959/Agrahayana 18, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 697 to 707, 710 and 712.	4075—4110
---	-----------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 708, 709, 711 and 713 to 752	4110—36
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1140 to 1195 and 1198 to 1227	4136—91

Papers laid on the Table	4191—93
Message from Rajya Sabha	4193
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Fifty-third Report	4193
Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill—Introduced	4193-94
Dowry Prohibition Bill	4194—4249
Clauses 2, 4 to 10 and 1	4194—4249
Motion to pass	4249
Mines (Amendment) Bill	4249—74
Motion to consider	4249—74
Motion re: Summary of Proceedings of the Sixteenth Session ; of the Indian Labour Conference	4275—4330
Daily Digest	4331—38

No. 19.—Thursday, December 10, 1959/Agrahayana 19, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 753 to 767	4339—77
Short Notice Questions Nos. 5 and 6	4377—81

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 768 to 792	4381—95
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1228 to 1282	4395—4425
Papers laid on the Table	4425
Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Breaches on Southern Railway	4426—29
Statement Re. Chinakuri Mine Disaster	4429—35
Mines (Amendment) Bill	4435—4501
Motion to consider	4435—401
Clauses 2 to 29, 31 to 43, New Clause 43A, 44 to 47, 30 and 1	4451—94

Motion to pass	4494—4501
Demands for Supplementary Grants	4501—54
Daily Digest	4555—60
No. 20.—Friday, December 11, 1959, Agrahayana 20, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 793 to 807, 810 and 811	4561—98
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 808, 809 and 812 to 826	4598—4607
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1283 to 1347	4607—49
Motion for Adjournment—	
Treatment meted out to Shri Karam Singh	4649—55
Paper laid on the Table	4655—56
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 43	4656
Business of the House	4656—58; 4729
Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1959-60	4658—70
Motion re : Suspension of Rule	4670—72
Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill—	
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	4672—4709
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Fifty-third Report	4709
Bills introduced—	
(1) Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Bill—	
(Insertion of new clause 14 A and amendment of section 41) by Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi	4709—10
(2) Indian Bar Councils (Amendment) Bill—	
(Amendment of Sections 12 and 15) by Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi	4710
(3) Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bills—	
(Amendment) of Sections 2 and 3) by Shri D. C. Sharma	4722—23
Population Control Bill	4710—20
Leave for introduction not granted	4711—20
Re : Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill	4720—22
Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill—	
(Amendment of Section 14) by Shri Balmiki	4723—58
Motion to consider	4723—58
Daily Digest	4759—64

(i—v)

N.B.—The sign + above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

2317

2318

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 30, 1959/Agrahayana 9, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Master Plan for Delhi

- +
- +399. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Shri L. Achaw Singh:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1179 on the 7th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Master Plan for Delhi has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the draft of the Plan has been prepared and, if not, the reasons for the delay?

Shri Karmarkar: I understand that the draft has been prepared by the Town Planning Organisation and has been submitted to the Delhi Develop-

ment Authority which, according to the provisions of the statute which created it, has to examine it further.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is also a fact that it leaked out and, if so, whether the sources of its leakage have been found out?

Shri Karmarkar: So far as we know we are not aware of any leakage of the Plan.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to newspaper reports that the Master Plan leaked out and some people earned great profits out of that?

Shri Karmarkar: There were statements and allegations to that effect and therefore we have asked the Chief Commissioner to enquire into the matter.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it a fact that the Members of the Delhi Municipal Corporation have alleged that the areas which were shown as Green Belt in the interim Master Plan have been turned into habituated areas in the Plan which has now been finalised?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir, that is so; that is what the allegation is.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether any investigation has been made into this allegation and, if so, the results thereof?

Shri Karmarkar: I read from the papers that the Chief Commissioner had asked them to give their statements. At the earlier stage they did not come in; there was delay. At the moment I do not know exactly where the matter stands, but we are expecting the Chief Commissioner's report.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know by what time we may have the Plan finalised?

Shri Karmarkar: So far as one can guess, because it is the Delhi Development Authority that is seized of the matter, they have to consider the Plan first; they have to keep it open for public knowledge and invite suggestions and all that; and, after that, they have to consider that, and then they have to report to us, to the Government of India, and we can then finalise it. All that—it is only a guess, as I said—might take six months' time.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that this Plan has been under consideration for the last three or four years and no final decision has yet been taken, there is a great deal of handicap in extending the city which is of urgent necessity to the people.

Shri Karmarkar: I think to the extent to which plans can be 'okayed' they are being 'okayed'. In all planning there is a certain sense of handicap. There is no doubt about that. But balancing the handicaps with the possible advantages we have supported the idea of having a Master Plan.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it a fact that the Green Belt is being constantly shifted and that it has changed a number of times?

Shri Karmarkar: I have kept myself scrupulously correct, and I do not know how far this Green Belt has shifted or has not shifted. I do not want to know till the matter comes to our notice.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि मास्टर प्लान बनाने में कितना समय और कितना खर्चा लगा ?

श्री करमरकर : कोई तीन चार बरस का समय लगा है । जहाँ तक पैसे का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में नोटिस चाहिए ।

Shri Vajpayee: The Delhi Administration has announced its decision to acquire land for the Master Plan. May I know if this area includes colonies that have been approved by the Delhi Development Authority and the Delhi Municipal Corporation?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not in a position to say that, but if my hon. friend wants information he might please give a question addressed to the Works Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Especially in such matters which are all connected, which are so inter-related to each other, hon. Ministers must be able to give the information to the House.

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, you have kindly directed that the Ministry responsible for a particular subject should answer that question. In accordance with the earlier practice we used to trespass into each other's domain, but now we are following your guidance. (Interruption.) There is nothing new in this. And so in accordance with your right guidance we are now strictly abiding by that. It is the Works Ministry that has issued the notification, and it has been agreed that the Works Ministry will answer that.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, I am happy.

Shri Vajpayee: On a point of order. The hon. Minister accepted my Calling Attention motion on the question of acquisition of land for the Master Plan and the date was also fixed. But now the Calling Attention notice has not been included in the agenda, for reasons best known to the hon. Minister.

Shri Karmarkar: I think in fairness to the House I should explain that. This was precisely the reason that we were having a talk with the Works Ministry that it is their subject, and I presume at the present moment it has been arranged that the Works Ministry will give the reply. As you rightly observed, Sir, because the Delhi Development Authority came in for advice, we urged that in

so far as they have notified the land it would only be proper that they should reply. And at the moment my impression is that they are replying at the earliest possible time. We have assisted them in all possible ways that we can.

Mr. Speaker: Unless hon. Ministers have got other extraordinary work which takes them away, I would request that during the Question Hour hon. Ministers relating to all portfolios may be here, so that these things may be explained as far as possible. Unless they have got other work which keeps them away, they may be here.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Some have to be present in Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: That is why I said "other work".

Next Question.

Paradip Port

*401. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Poona Research Institute regarding development of Port facilities at Paradip has been finally examined by Government; and

(b) if so, what efforts have been made so far to implement the programme as envisaged in the first stage of the development?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Technical Officers in the Department of Transport thoroughly studied the report submitted by the Poona Research Station and recommended some further model tests. The Poona Research Station has been asked to undertake them. Decision on the most suitable site and lay-out of the port will be taken as soon as the results of these tests are known.

Shri Panigrahi: During the year 1958-59 Government gave a loan of Rs. 18 lakhs for developing this port. May I know whether the Government of Orissa has asked for any grants or loans in 1959-60 and, if so, what amount has been advanced to them so far?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as I know, during the First Plan period a loan of Rs. 7.30 lakhs was given to the Orissa Government, and during the year 1956-57 no loan was asked for. A loan of Rs. 4.25 lakhs was given for works to be carried out in 1957-58. During last year further loans to the extent of Rs. 14,98,000 have been asked for and granted.

Shri Panigrahi: Recently, Sir, the Intermediate Ports Development Committee visited the State. May I know what recommendation has been received from the State Government for development of this port in the near future and what is the opinion of the Ports Development Committee which visited the place?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Intermediate Ports Development Committee has yet to submit its report. It is expected to submit its report about the month of April, 1960, and a decision will be taken after its recommendations are received. In the meanwhile, as I just now submitted, the technical advisers in the Ministry have given an alternative to the schemes and proposals given by the Poona Research Station and also by the French experts. This third alternative scheme, which is meritorious in many ways, has been referred to and is being examined by the Poona Research Station.

Shri Mahanty: May I know whether all these loans were specifically earmarked for the development of Paradip Port or the development of minor port as a whole?

Shri Raj Bahadur: All these loans which were given in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 were specifically earmarked for specific projects in connection

with the development of Paradip Port.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether there has been any discussion with the Government of Orissa to make this port an all-weather port and whether that matter is under consideration of the Government of India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is exactly the point which is under investigation by the Intermediate Ports Development Committee which is going into this question, and that question will be decided taking into account the relative importance of the various minor ports which deserve consideration.

Shri Mahanty: May I know whether the Government has assessed the progress of development of Paradip Port in the light of the advances which have been made to the State Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As a matter of fact, loans are advanced against schemes which are completed or are in the process of being completed. They are normally asked for when the works have been taken up. We can say that all these specific projects—I can mention their names if the House so desires—are well under way.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know what is the alternative scheme submitted by the Poona Research Station?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The French consultants submitted a report by which they advised that the port should be located at the estuary or mouth of the river Mahanady. The Poona Research Station advised that it should be on the sea coast. The Technical Advisers in the Ministry have submitted a scheme in which they have suggested that a direct approach channel from the sea to what is known as, the Akhibanki creek should be constructed and in the Akhibanki creek the turning basin and berths should be constructed. That is what is being

examined by the Poona Research Station.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the Government of Orissa has been asked to survey Paradip Port and submit a report; if so, whether that report has been received?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The survey of a port so far as depths are concerned is a continuing process. We did ask the Orissa Government far back in 1956-57 to take two freighters fully loaded into the river estuary and see whether they can pass the bar. That was done successfully. Since then the Indian Ports Act has been made applicable to Paradip Port and the port as a minor port has started functioning from the end of 1957.

Sonepur-Gandak Bridge

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°402. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was held into the deaths of labourers caused in the construction of Sonepur-Gandak Bridge in May-June, 1959;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the work of the Railways had been suspended due to the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir; a Joint Enquiry was held by 3 Junior Administrative Officers.

(b) The report of the Enquiry Committee is still under examination.

(c) No Sir; the erection work has been in progress and is still continuing.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know the number of deaths of labourers who were working there and whether any

interim compensation has been paid to their families?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Three labourers died and the family of each of them has been paid Rs. 3,000.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know by what time this bridge will be open for traffic?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is expected to be ready by the end of July, 1960.

German Technicians at Hindustan Shipyard

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*403. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many German Technicians are at present working at the Hindustan Shipyard under the agreement with the German firm; and

(b) what amount of remuneration is being paid to these Technicians?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) One only.

(b) Rs. 4,750 per month.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know on what basis this remuneration is being paid to these technicians?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This remuneration is being paid on the basis of a mutual arrangement or agreement entered into with the German firm taking into account the capabilities and merits of officers concerned.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the difference between the terms of the agreement entered into previously with the French firm and the terms of the present agreement?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as Mr. Theison is concerned, the German expert, we have taken his services on loan on fixed terms. So far as the

French firm was concerned, they were regular consultants. About other matters in which we require advice of the German firm we shall have to deal with them separately on the basis of agreements arrived at between us.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Are there any other foreign technicians other than the German experts in this work?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No, Sir.

यमुना नदी पर कौच बांध

*४०४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री १७ अगस्त, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६२६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यमुना नदी पर कौच बांध की योजना क्या मदैव के लिये समाप्त कर दी गई है अथवा वर्तमान वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण उसे केवल स्थगित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस कौच बांध योजना के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में यमुना नदी की जल-विद्युत योजना का प्रथम चरण बीच ही में रोक दिया गया था, जब कि उस पर काफी रुपये खर्च हो चुके थे ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यमुना जल विद्युत योजना के प्रथम चरण का अधूरा काम शीघ्र से शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये कौन सी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) कौच बांध योजना के स्थगित हो जाने पर दिल्ली व निकटवर्ती इलाके की बाढ़ से रक्षा करने के लिये और कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) आर्थिक दृष्टि में लाभदायक न होने के कारण कौच बांध परियोजना छोड़ दी गई है ।

(ख) जी हाँ । कौच बांध परियोजना की जांच की समाप्ति तक, यमुना जल-विद्युत

परियोजना के प्रथम चरण पर कार्य बन्द कर दिया गया था, क्योंकि ऐसी सम्भावना थी कि कौच जलाशय योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित दो विद्युत केन्द्रों को डुबा देगा।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में प्रायोजना की गई है कि वह केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग (सी० डब्ल्यू० पी० सी०) को यमुना जल-विद्युत परियोजना (प्रथम तथा दूसरा चरण) के पुनरीक्षित प्रतिवेदन (रिवाइज्ड रिपोर्ट्स) जांच के लिये भेज दें।

(घ) अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण मभा पटल पर रख दिया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १७]

(a) The Koch Dam Project has been abandoned as it has been found to be uneconomic.

(b) Yes, Sir. Work on Jamuna Hydel Stage I was stopped pending the conclusions of the investigations of Koch Dam Project as the Koch Reservoir was likely to submerge the two power stations proposed under the scheme.

(c) The Government of U.P. have been requested to send the revised reports for the Yamuna Hydel Project (Stages I and II) to the Central Water and Power Commission for examination.

(d) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 17.]

श्री भक्त वर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना पर कुल कितना रुपया खर्च होने वाला था। कौच बांध की वजहसे जो काम रुक गया था उस पर कितना रुपया खर्च हो चुका था और अब केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या मदद देने जा रही है ?

श्री हाथी : स्टेज १ पर २४ लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ है। सारी योजना पर स्टेज १ और स्टेज २ पर कुल खर्च १६ करोड़ रुपया होगा।

श्री भक्त वर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह बताया कि कुल खर्च कितना होगा। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार इस काम में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को क्या सहायता देने जा रही है, क्या यह भी बनसाने की कृपा की जायेगी ?

श्री हाथी : अभी हम बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government of India has also asked the Punjab Government about the revised scheme with regard to the second dam on river Yamuna?

Shri Hathi: In fact, the Planning Commission had convened a meeting of the representatives of the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, and this decision was taken in consultation with these three parties.

श्री भक्त वर्शन : यमुना हाइडेल स्कीम मॉडल वाटर ऐंड पावर कमिशन द्वारा स्वीकृत हुई और द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में उसे रक्खा गया था। फिर उसे कमिशन के पास द्वारा भेजने की क्या जरूरत हुई और उस पर काम क्यों शुरू नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

श्री हाथी : उस पर रिवाइज्ड प्रोजेक्ट एस्टिमेट्स तैयार करने होंगे।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Is the damming linked up with the hydel station or is there any other reservoir irrespective of the hydel station?

Shri Hathi: This is linked up with the hydel station.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस प्रोजेक्ट पर जो २४ लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ, उस को खर्च करने के पहले क्या इस पर विचार नहीं किया गया कि यह काम पूरा होगा या नहीं ?

श्री हाथी : जी नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं थी। जब कौच डैम बनाने की स्वीकृति दी गई

तो सोचा गया कि सम्भव है कि ईम बने तो वह दोनों विद्युत केन्द्रों को डुबा देगा। इसलिये इस कमेटी ने यह किया कि जब तक कौंच बांध की पूरी पूरी जांच न हो जाय तब तक इसे मौकूफ कर दिया जाय।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since no definite steps have been taken to start the second stage of the Jamuna hydel scheme, I want to know whether the work is going to be started and completed at least during the third Five Year Plan period.

Shri Hathi: We have asked the Uttar Pradesh Government to send their revised project, and I think the work will be started.

श्री भक्त वरान : इस प्रश्न के खंड (घ) के उत्तर में यह बतलाया गया है कि दिल्ली को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं या उठाये जा रहे हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट उन से सन्तुष्ट है और उनको काफी समझती है, और यदि हाँ, तो फिर यह जांच पड़ताल कराने की जरूरत क्या थी ?

Shri Hathi: For certain areas, further investigation will have to be made. That is mentioned in the statement.

Uniforms for P & T. Employees

*405. { **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 799 on the 25th August, 1959 and state at what stage is the question of implementing the recommendations made by the Uniforms Committee of the Directorate of Posts and Telegraphs regarding the stoppage of the use of Khadi for the uniforms of certain classes of Posts and Telegraphs employees?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The

proposals are still under consideration and a decision is likely to be arrived at shortly.

Shri Vajpayee: On the 25th August last the Minister gave the same reply to the effect that the proposals were still being examined by Government who were likely to reach a final decision shortly. This reply was also repeated on the 9th March, 1959. May I know the nature of the difficulty that is standing in the way of Government in implementing the recommendations made by the Uniforms Committee?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There are costs and other matters to be worked out which will take some considerable time, and that is why there has been this delay.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: For what reasons, precisely, has the Committee recommended the stoppage of the use of Khadi uniforms by the postal employees?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: They have said that Khadi is more expensive than mill-made cloth, because the uniform made of Khadi costs about Rs. 11.65 nP. as against Rs. 5.75 for the mill-made uniform. So, that matter is under consideration, because the cost will be double, and so, we have to examine what could be done.

Seth Govind Das: Is it not a fact that it has been the policy of the Government, in spite of the cost, to use Khadi in as many uniforms as possible because it gives some income to the poor people of the country?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: That is why there is hesitation in giving up Khadi; my hon. friend will understand this.

Shri Heda: Earlier, the hon. Minister said that time is needed to calculate the cost, etc., and later on he told us that so much is the cost for mill-made cloth and so much is the cost for Khadi. So, where is the need for more time?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There are other items of accounting which will have

to be done as well, which my hon. friend is not aware of.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has Government observed that the post and telegraph employees who deliver letters, telegrams, etc., are neither tidy nor dignified in their appearance and they do not wear any uniform? If Khadi is not suitable and is thrown away, may I know whether Government has any proposal to enforce mill-made uniform and ask them to wear it daily and not discard it as they do with Khadi at present?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I will take the information given by the hon. Member.

Training in Fisheries

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*407. { **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up an institute for fisheries training on the West Coast in collaboration with the U.N. Special Projects Fund;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) whether Government have selected any site for locating the institute?

The Deputy Minister for Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa: (a) A detailed scheme for the establishment of a Central Institute of fisheries Education has been presented to the United Nations Special Projects Fund by the Government. The Centre is likely to be located on the West Coast.

(b) The scheme provides for training of District Fisheries Development Officers and other categories. It is also proposed to establish a Sub-Centre near Bhubaneswar for meeting the demands of training in inland fisheries. The training in

respect of all categories and in both places will have a strong practical emphasis.

(c) The selection of a suitable site is under consideration.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether foreign experts will be employed in this institute?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We do require some foreign experts in the beginning and that is why we have referred this to the Special Projects Fund.

Shri Kodiyan: What would be the estimated cost of this scheme?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The scheme would cost about Rs. 75 lakhs, out of which Rs. 36 lakhs worth of foreign exchange in the form of boats, nets and other equipment are necessary. That is why we have approached the United Nations.

Shri V. Eacharan: May I know what are the qualifications prescribed for the trainees and the duration of the training course?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The scheme is to train post-graduate students as officers at the district level. The course is for two years after graduation.

Shri Palaniyandy: Today's newspapers say that there is going to be a course for training people in fisheries. Has the Government got any scheme under consideration, to give any subsidy or scholarship for scheduled castes as well as other backward people?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I also read that news. It has nothing to do with this scheme. It is a scheme that we are already working in Calcutta, to train graduates in fisheries for ten months in the Calcutta Institute. That course has nothing to do with this scheme.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Deputy Minister said that the proposed site is under consideration. I would like

to know which are the sites now being considered?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We had appointed an expert committee on which there was an FAO expert and a member from Norway also. According to their report, they have suggested two places. They have given the first priority to Cochin and the second priority to Bombay. We are in correspondence with both the States and whichever State gives us more facilities, we want to locate it there.

Shri Kodliyan: Since this scheme is being started in collaboration with the United Nations Organisation, may I know whether foreign nationals also will be admitted in this Institute?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, Sir. We want ultimately to make it a sort of fisheries university for the whole of the East, and from the beginning we intend to provide certain seats for the people from east Asia and south-east Asian countries also.

Radar Equipment in I.A.C. Viscounts

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*409. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.A.C. has proposed to equip its Viscounts with radar equipment;

(b) if so, whether necessary foreign exchange has been sanctioned for the purpose;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange that will be required;

(d) the time when installation of radar equipment will commence and the time by which the same will be completed; and

(e) the distance at which the planes will have information about bad weather after installation of the radar equipment?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Against the total estimated requirement of Rs. 21 lakhs for 10 Viscounts, foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 8 lakhs has so far been released to the Indian Airlines Corporation.

(d) Installation of radar on one Viscount was completed this year. The Corporation propose to instal the equipment on 3 more Viscounts during the current financial year and on the rest of the Viscounts during 1960-61.

(e) Approximately 150 miles.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government propose to extend the Viscount services, equipped with radar equipment, to areas where air travel is very hazardous, or equip other aircraft, that are operating in areas where monsoon is a menace, with the radar equipment?

Shri Mohiuddin: The hon. Member is obviously referring to the Assam sector. I am afraid the Viscounts will not be able to go on that side. If we have new aircraft, certainly the Assam sector will be taken into consideration.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that radar equipment is meant for avoiding bad weather and since bad weather is a menace in that part of the country....

Mr. Speaker: Why all this preamble? He has put the question whether radar equipment will be fitted into the other aircraft that are now serving that area if Viscounts cannot go there.

Shri Mohiuddin: The hon. Member knows that we are making an attempt to purchase new aircraft, a few at least, so that they can be used on the sectors where the weather is generally bad. All these new aircraft, when we get them, will be fitted with radar equipment.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the type of new aircraft, and may I know whether in the aircraft of the new type, they propose to put radar equipment there?

Mr. Speaker: He said so, and why does the hon. Member add another thing also, if the answer has been given?

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know the time by which the new aircraft will be available, or when this equipment will be fitted?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is too early to say.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, it is a vague reply; he said that other new aircraft were going to be purchased. I just want to know the type of aircraft that are going to be purchased.

Shri Mohiuddin: I think that is under consideration. There are many difficulties in actually coming to a final decision about it.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): My hon. colleague has already replied to it.

Mr. Speaker: We are going into too much of details. The hon. Minister says that he is going to purchase new aircraft and will fit them with radar equipments. What is the point in asking "What is the aircraft"? Whatever is suitable will be purchased. He is considering it.

Shri Hem Barua: I wanted to know.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow the hon. Member to go into such minute details. Are we experts here on the subject?

Shri Hem Barua: I want some consideration to be given.....

Mr. Speaker: I know that the hon. Member was absent for some time. But he can't make up for that in this question.

Shri Kamal Singh: I want to know what time it will take for the release of balance foreign exchange and the time taken to instal one plane with radar equipment?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have already said in my reply that Rs. 8 lakhs have been released and four Viscounts will be fitted up during this financial year, out of which one has already been fitted up.

Shri Joachim Alva: It is a few years since the Viscounts were bought. I would like to know why this question of equipment with radar was not simultaneously considered along with the purchase of the Viscounts?

Mr. Speaker: We are going into past history.

Shri Joachim Alva: These mistakes may cause us accidents, and we must remedy them. That is why I am putting this question.

Shri Mohiuddin: We always learn by accidents.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that he will learn by mistakes.

Shri Kamal Singh: My question, which was very specific, was not answered. The hon. Minister has stated that Rs. 10 lakhs of foreign exchange was required and out of that Rs. 8 lakhs have been released. My question was when would the balance of Rs. 2 lakhs of foreign exchange be released and the time taken to instal one plane with radar equipment?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot understand what are these details for. How does it help us to take the next step? Those Rs. 2 lakhs would be released as and when necessary. I do not want the Minister to answer this question.

Sambalpur-Titlagarh Railway Line

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413. { **Shri Kumbhar:**
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 2244 on the 6th May, 1959 and state the further progress since made in the construction of Sambalpur-Titilagarh Railway line on the S.E. Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Preliminary arrangements for starting construction such as acquisition of land, finalisation of tenders for earthwork, etc. are in progress.

Shri Kumbhar: May I know whether there was or is any dispute on land acquisition and if so, the settlement thereon?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: With regard to land acquisition there will always be dispute. We have to carry on.

Shri Supakar: May I know when the construction of the line will be completed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are expecting to complete it by the middle of 1963.

Shri Sanganna: Since Rourkela and Bhilai steel plants are going into production, is it not necessary to expedite the construction of the railway line?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are taking up the matter very earnestly and we hope to complete it by the middle of 1963. That is the earliest date by which we can complete it.

Dog Squads Service on Railways

*414. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 417 on the 7th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress since made in organising dog squads for the detection of crimes on Railways; and

(b) the extent of success achieved as compared to the expenditure incurred on the dog squads since they were set up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A Dog

Squad has been formed on the Southern Railway. Squads are being formed on the Western, Central, South Eastern and Eastern Railways. Others have been also advised to form them.

(b) It is not possible to compare exactly the extent of success achieved as compared to the expenditure incurred on the dog squads, as it will not be possible to assess the loss that would have occurred but for the presence of dogs at vulnerable places. However on the Southern Railway within a short period of 6 months the dogs were used in the investigation of 16 cases of the theft in which property worth Rs. 4500 was involved and have to their credit useful work by way of arrest and convictions as well.

Mr. Speaker: It is better for Delhi also to have dog squads.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is any attempt made to train these dogs in India? Do we have any stations where special training is given to the dogs?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Training is being imparted to these dogs at various railway headquarters. When I was in Madras recently one dog squad was introduced to me.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What did they say?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: These dogs are from the Alsatian breed, and they are doing very useful work. The Maharaja of Baria has got good varieties, I believe. We are trying to find out whether that breed is suitable for our work.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the instructors who impart training to these dogs have special training?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: In Madras the training was being given by a Sub-inspector of the Railway Protection Force. They are specially trained for training these dogs.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether they are trained here or outside in a foreign country?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Here in India.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Apart from getting dogs, what other positive steps are being taken to check crimes on railways, because they have increased considerably?

Mr. Speaker: That is a larger question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Crimes are increasing

Mr. Speaker: I know that.

Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri: What is the expenditure incurred up to date?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I have not got the exact figures. I shall require separate notice.

Traffic Jams at Level Crossings in Delhi

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*415. { **Shri Vajpayee:**
 Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the existence of Railway level crossings on some main roads and thoroughfares of Delhi such as Road 34 of Patel Nagar, New Rohtak Road, Western Yamuna Level Road, Gadodia Road, Double Phatak Road and Andha Mughul results in frequent and prolonged traffic hold-ups thus causing severe inconvenience to the people;

(b) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation has requested Government to take steps for the construction of over-bridges at the points; and

(c) if so, the Government's response to the request?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Request has been received for a road over-bridge on New Rohtak Road. Necessary plans for approaches of proposed over-bridge have been called for from the Municipality and are awaited.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether Government have chalked out any phased programme for the construction of these over-bridges in and around Delhi?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The construction of over-bridges now is a matter which rests with the State Governments. They have been asked to arrange the priorities and inform the railways. As a matter of fact, early in 1959 the Ministry of Transport and Communications advised the Railway Ministry that it has been decided, in consultation with the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission, that all schemes for construction of over-bridges and under-bridges in replacement of level-crossings should form part of the State plans.

Shri Vajpayee: In Delhi there is no State Government.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The Delhi Administration was asked about this and they have stated that for the remaining portion of the Second Plan they have none.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I suggest that Q. No. 434, which is a connected subject, may be taken up along with this.

Mr. Speaker: If they are on the same subject, they can be taken together.

Procurement of Rice in Manipur

*416. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Organisation in Manipur proposes to procure rice and paddy in the Territory after the next harvest;

(b) whether the procurement price has been fixed for the coming season; and

(c) if so, the price at which it will be procured?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir, only rice is proposed to be procured.

(b) and (c). The procurement price will be Rs. 11.00 per maund for fine varieties of rice and Rs. 6.00 per maund for broken (naked grain).

Price of Rice in Manipur

*434. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of rice in Manipur shot up very high as compared to the procurement price during first week of October, 1959;

(b) the quantity of rice released from State Trading Office godown for sale and distribution to the public at reduced price; and

(c) what is the prevailing price of rice in Imphal?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (c). It is reported that owing to incessant rains during the first week of October and consequent decline in the arrivals of paddy and rice into the markets the prices suddenly rose, but declined shortly thereafter. At present, the wholesale price of rice in Imphal is Rs. 12 per maund.

(b) A total quantity of about 16,000 maunds of rice was released from the State Trading Office godown for dis-

tribution to the public at reduced prices during the period 8th October, 1959 to 9th November, 1959. Further quantities are being released for this purpose.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether all the quantities that have been procured last year have been disposed of?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Last year we procured only a small quantity—about 34,755 maunds.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: With reference to Question No. 434, may I know the reasons for the rise in price of rice during October last?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have admitted that there had been a rise. Now it has returned to normal and the price at Imphal is Rs. 12 per maund. We are also releasing considerable quantities compared to the size of the area through fair price shops.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether this State Trading Organisation also purchases paddy? If so, what is the price of paddy?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are now purchasing rice. If there are offers in the form of paddy, we will certainly consider them.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: In view of the fact that harvesting is almost over and the prevailing price, as the hon. Minister says, is higher than last year's procurement price, may I know whether there will be any upward revision in the procurement price of rice?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir. There would not be any upward revision. This price is as revised in April last. The previous procurement price was Rs. 9 per maund. Then it was increased to Rs. 10 per maund. Now we have fixed it at Rs. 11 per maund. Manipur prices are always low compared to the prices in other parts of the country. The economy of Manipur is so much inter-related with the price of rice that if we give higher price for procurement, the open

market price would further go up. So we are not in a position to do that.

Mechanisation of Fishing Boats

*417. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how far the scheme of mechanising fishing boats has succeeded till now; and

(b) what is the number of mechanised boats in commission in the fishing industry?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Mechanisation of fishing craft was initiated in the First Plan. The Maritime State Governments have launched programmes for mechanising indigenous craft and/or of improved designs of fishing boats. During the last 5 years new designs of mechanised fishing boats have been developed in the States of Bombay, Mysore, Kerala, Madras, Andhra, Orissa and West Bengal. At present mechanised fishing boats ranging in length from 22 ft. to 40 ft. have been constructed and are in operation in the various coastal areas. The mechanisation of indigenous craft has enabled fishermen to fish in waters which were previously inaccessible to them, to save the time taken in going to and returning from the fishing ground and to fish for long hours.

(b) At present about 1,300 mechanised fishing boats are in operation.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What percentage will the 1,300 fishing boats be of the total fishing fleet in India?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: As I told you, all the mechanised fishing boats that we have are 1,300. That is the entire number.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I wanted to know as to what percentage has been mechanised.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have 1,300 boats. There are all sorts of indigenous boats. They are over 1 lac.

So, the hon. Member can calculate the percentage.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether there is any scheme under which fishermen are given proper training for handling these mechanised boats?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Certainly. We have some short-term courses for the training of local fishermen and officers in handling these mechanised boats and even building them in some places as also altering existing boats when they are fitted up with marine diesel engines in Bombay, Kerala, Mangalore, Kakinada in Andhra and in some places of West Bengal and Orissa.

Shri P. K. Deo: In which part of Orissa are these mechanised fishing boats plying?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They are plying in the Chilka Lake and near about that area.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Government of India has any scheme to make the country self-sufficient in its requirements of marine diesel engines to be fitted to fishing boats?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We are at it. The hon. Member might have read in the papers today that Government is trying to form a company to manufacture marine diesel engines in India itself. That would go a long way to make available to the fishing industry some more marine diesel engines.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What I saw in the press is about certain types of smaller engines. I do not think India can go in for 200 or 300 horse power marine diesel engines. Today morning's press announces the starting of a company for the other engines.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They announced the formation of a company for marine diesel engines. About fishing marine diesel engines we would take up with them. We are also as anxious as hon. Members that we

should get as many marine diesel engines as possible.

Shri Achar: Has the Government of India helped individual fishermen to mechanise their boats and, if so, what is the nature of help given to them?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is mostly through co-operatives that we generally encourage a group of fishermen because once we fit up an engine to a boat it requires at least four to five men to handle it. For example, in Mangalore the boat requires about three to four people to handle it and in Bombay it requires about eight or ten people. So, we cannot give it to individuals. Certainly wherever there are deserving cases the co-operatives will consider them and give it to them.

Incidence of Cancer

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418. { **Shri V. P. Nayar:**
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what are the indications of the statistical survey of the incidence of Cancer made by the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay;

(b) whether it is a fact that the incidence of cancer is on the increase;

(c) if so, for what reasons; and

(d) the annual fatality as estimated as a result of Cancer in India?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No 18]

(b) and (c). It is not possible to say definitely whether cancer is on the increase, as accurate information about the incidence of cancer is not available in most parts of the country.

(d) No reliable information about annual mortality from cancer is available.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I find from the statement that some limited surveys have been conducted by the Indian Cancer Research Institute, Bombay, during the past few years. I would like to know the number of people covered by such surveys.

Shri Karmarkar: I think they covered about more than 30,000 cases which has been the actual number of cases treated over a period of years in the Cancer Hospital in Bombay. This is subject to correction.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Lower down in the same statement I find that smoking and chewing tobacco have some casual relationship to the incidence of oral cancer. I would like to know as to how many cases out of these 30,000 cases surveyed were due to either smoking or chewing of tobacco.

Shri Karmarkar: Firstly it is not casual but causal. Secondly, amongst men, so far as cancer disease is concerned, majority of cases were suffering from cancer in the upper part of the body, that is, mouth, tongue, etc. There appeared to be a close relationship between smoking and chewing of tobacco and cancer.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that this survey conducted by the Cancer Research Institute showed that the incidence of cancer is of a higher order in the rural areas than in town or city areas?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, there have been no surveys conducted of that kind. There is no reason to believe that incidence of cancer is greater in the rural areas than in the cities. Wherever it can be caused, it is caused whether it is in the city or in the village.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In view of the fact that Government is going to help in controlling this disease in every way, may I know as to how much help the Cancer Hospital in Calcutta has received from the Centre in 1958-59 or in 1957-58?

Shri Karmarkar: The Chittaranjan Cancer Centre has been taken over under joint arrangement by the Government of India. As from the 1st April, 1957, the entire expenditure of the Centre is borne by the Government of India. During 1959-60, a budget provision of Rs. 2,29,000 has been made, out of which so far an amount of Rs. 1,50,000 has actually been given.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Are preventive steps being taken and statistics being published with regard to the incidence of mouth cancer due to chewing tobacco along the West Coast? Are these figures being published?

Shri Karmarkar: It has been published and requires to be published. I would like to say that smoking should be discouraged as much as possible. I am quite sure that hon. Members of this House can promote that cause as effectively as we can. We are trying our best.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether Government has come forward to help the privately managed institutions, just as the one in Madras, to strengthen their bad strength and other amenities?

Shri Karmarkar: I think we are helping the institute in Madras fairly generously.

श्री अश्वत्थ मिश्र : सभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि स्मॉकिंग और तम्बाकू के चियुइंग में कैंसर पैदा होता है। क्या इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि तम्बाकू के पीने और खाने को कम करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये ?

श्री कर्मकर : इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि हम को स्मॉकिंग और चियुइंग को कम करना चाहिए ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: From what the hon. Minister has stated it appears that no definite information was available as regards mortality. I would like to know as to what percentage

out of the 30,000 cases surveyed has been saved from death.

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice about that. Ultimately cancer results in death. The question is how long it can be deferred. There is no definite cure when it comes to an advanced stage. In the cases in which it is said to be cured, the person may live for 5 years or 10 years. He has ultimately to die.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether the latest American medicine which has been found as a specific cure for cancer treatment has been made available in this country?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not aware of any drug for the cure of cancer. Experts tell me that the only effective method is radium treatment to burn out cancer.

Shri Sonavane: May I know, how many years after the starting of smoking these cancer symptoms appear? Is there any research made on that?

Shri Karmarkar: Students in this aspect of research have divided smokers into three classes: (i) moderate: below ten cigarettes a day; (ii) heavy about 20 cigarettes a day; (iii) beyond that is the hopeless category. How soon or how late a person develops cancer on account of smoking depends on the strength of the individual and the amount of smoking that he does. But, experts have advised that there is no doubt about the fact that smoking over much does accelerate cancer.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that constant irritation also is responsible for cancer?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. My hon. friend is entirely right. Constant physical irritation is often found to result in cancer, not always. It is irritation of the mouth by smoking. I do not know what type of irritation he is referring to.

Mr. Speaker: God forbid that irritations that are caused here cause cancer. Next question.

Female Operators for Trunk Exchanges

*422. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to recruit only female operators for certain trunk exchanges;

(b) if so, the names of such exchanges;

(c) whether Government have received any representations from the male operators in this regard;

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to provide residential accommodation for female operators at places near their offices?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) It is the aim of Government to staff the larger telephone exchanges as far as possible with women telephone operators.

(b) A list showing telephone exchanges which are staffed entirely with women telephone operators and of exchanges in which the staffing of women telephone operators is in different stages is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 19].

(c) No representations have been received from individuals but the Unions concerned have sent some.

(d) Government consider that the policy stated above is in the interests of efficiency of the exchanges concerned.

(e) No; but suitable arrangements are made for their rest and recreation in the exchanges in case they wish to stay overnight.

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Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the female operators, when they have to work in the night shift, find it very difficult for them to reach their residence in a city like Delhi? May I know whether any residential accommodation is going to be provided for them near their office?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I may tell the hon. Member, in Delhi, we have made arrangements by which women operators who are left late at night are able to stay in the place. There are beds for them on the premises.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact and whether the Government have any information about it that these female operators themselves engage so much in talks with male operators that often calls are not arranged in time and often they also engage themselves in long talks with other people?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I do not accept the hon. Member's premises.

S. S. Light Railway

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 *424. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
 Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a proposal from the employees of the S. S. Light Railway to form a Corporation to run privately owned light railways with the Government holding the majority of shares in it;

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken in this matter;

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to nationalise the remaining part of the S.S. Light Railway; and

(d) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Railways have not

received any proposal from the employees of the S. S. Light Railway to form a Corporation to run privately owned light Railways. A suggestion was, however, made to the Inter-departmental Study Group on Transport Planning and was not found feasible by them. A copy of the report of the Study Group will be found in the Library of the Sabha.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the grievances of the employees of this Railway and if so, what steps Government propose to take in this respect?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sometime ago, it came to our notice that there was a strike on this Railway. It is a privately owned Railway and it is a matter between labour and the management.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether the Railway from Shahdara to Saharanpur is running at a loss?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is a privately owned Railway. I am not very well aware whether it is running at a profit or loss. I should think it is not running at a very heavy loss in any case.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether Martin Burn Ltd. who are running this Railway have offered to Government to take it over?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am not aware of it.

Incidence of T. B. in Delhi

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*426. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1044 on the 9th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that T.B. is spreading day by day in Delhi;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) approximate number of T. B. patients according to the latest survey; and

(d) the nature of additional steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent it?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). In the absence of reliable statistics it is not possible to say whether T.B. is spreading day by day in Delhi.

(c) It is estimated that about 38,625 persons are suffering from active or probably active T.B.

(d) A statement indicating the steps already taken to fight T.B. in Delhi is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 20].

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In the statement I find that many T.B. hospitals are running in the country. May I know whether there is any proposal to extend the number of beds in these hospitals?

Shri Karmarkar: As the statement says there are 1212 beds already existing. I am so sorry I have not got that information regarding the proposals. I shall find out and give.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether the beds in the hospitals which are functioning at present are sufficient for the T.B. patients at present in Delhi?

Shri Karmarkar: The number of patients that come to the hospitals is more than the number of beds actually existing to accommodate.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know, whether, in view of the reply just now given by the hon. Minister, the Government has got any alternative proposal for meeting the necessity for treatment?

Shri Karmarkar: The alternative proposal is to encourage domiciliary treatment. In that also, the difficulty is that we have to give medicine to

a large number of patients than we could actually admit. The difficulty is, nourishment is a part of the treatment for tuberculosis. Many of the patients are poor and therefore there is a greater pressure on the number of beds than we can possibly provide. We are trying to encourage domiciliary treatment.

श्री भक्त बर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि दिल्ली में टी० बी० का इलाज कराने के लिए केवल दिल्ली के स्थायी निवासी ही नहीं आते हैं, बल्कि बहुत दूर दूर से भी टी० बी० के मरीज आते हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या जो इतिजाम किया जा रहा है उसमें कुछ श्री नेत्री लाने का विचार किया जा रहा है ताकि यहाँ पर इतिजाम अच्छा हो सके और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को इलाज कराने में सहायता मिल सके ?

श्री हरमरकर : हमारे प्रांतों के लोगों का विचार करना तो जरा मुश्किल बात हो जाती है। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि दिल्ली में ट्रीटमेंट के तरीके ठीक होने के कारण बाहर से भी मरीज यहाँ आते हैं और कभी कभी माननीय सदस्य भी मेरे पास उनके बारे में आते हैं। दिक्कत हो सकती है जब हमारे प्रांतों में वे यहाँ आएँ। उनके लिये उन्हीं प्रांतों में जो इतिजाम है वह ठीक हो जाए तो अच्छा होगा ताकि दिल्ली का ही जो इतिजाम है वह ठीक तरह में हो सके।

Shri B. K. Galkwad: May I know whether the Government have found out any preventive measure in order to stop this T. B. disease?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. The best prevention is to begin screening and try to give treatment in as early a stage as possible to suspected T. B. patients. In Delhi, the T. B. Centre is making surveys of this kind. In Delhi, we appreciate very much the work of the After-care Association which also takes an interest in this matter. The only way in which T. B.

can be curtailed is to screen the cases, find it out and give treatment.

Dr. Meikote: Is it or is it not a fact that recently the Ministry has taken a decision to fight T.B. as a national programme?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, we have taken a decision, but that decision will depend for its luck on supply of money.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether the BCG inoculation campaign has been carried on on a mass scale in Delhi?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes it has been carried on as elsewhere.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Pimpri Penicillin

S.N.Q. 3. Shri Khadilkar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps are proposed to be taken in order to allay the anxiety of the people concerning the quality of the penicillin produced at Pimpri factory, besides the chemical examination of the contents of the penicillin vial used for the late Shri Tripathi and stopping of the distribution of that particular batch;

(b) whether any other fatal cases in the past due to the administration of the Pimpri penicillin have come to the notice of Government;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) whether Government would consider the feasibility of asking the Expert Committee of Scientists set up in 1954 to advise Government on technical matters of penicillin production in Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. Pimpri, to go into the question and report that proper observation of suitable techniques for production is being maintained and required tests for guaranteeing the purity and the safety of the product are being carried out at the Plant; and

(e) whether Government would consider the feasibility of entrusting the supervision and maintenance of quality control to the Government Drug Control machinery?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) In view of the fact that the quality of penicillin produced by Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., has been found to conform to the standard prescribed under the Drugs Act as a result of frequent and corroborative checks, no action is considered specially necessary to allay the anxiety of the people concerning the quality of the penicillin produced at this Factory.

Safdarjang Hospital and the Principal Medical Officer, Bikaner have been advised not to use the vials of this batch. The Penicillin produced at Pimpri is subjected to rigorous tests for quality, purity and strength before it is released to the market. Representative samples from this particular batch, kept in the factory for reference, have now been re-tested by the Quality Control Division of the factory and have been found to conform to the prescribed standards in all respects. Samples from the batch have also been sent for independent test at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta and Haffkine Institute, Bombay. If these tests conform that the penicillin of this batch is non-toxic, non-pyrogenic and sterile, the balance of the vials of the batch which have been frozen will be released for use.

(b) So far as the Central Government are aware, no other fatal cases arising out of administration of Pimpri penicillin have been brought to notice.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., has a well-equipped Quality Control Department manned by competent personnel to check the quality of penicillin manufactured by it. As explained in reply to part (a) rigorous

tests are applied before the product is released to the market. Samples of penicillin produced by the factory have been found to be as good as any other well-known product in the International market by tests carried out in laboratories in the U.S.A., U.K., and Belgium. The technique of production and tests of the factory are inspected from time to time by the authorities under the Drugs Control Act and have been found to be satisfactory. In view of this, it is not considered necessary to seek the intervention of the Expert Committee of Scientists in this matter.

(e) In view of the reply to (a) and (d) above, Government do not consider it necessary to entrust the supervision and maintenance of Quality Control at the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., to the Drugs control authorities.

I should like to add this to the main answer, because I got this information only after drafting this reply. Hon. Members will remember that I had said that there was a small remnant of the penicillin used in the particular case, which caused the unfortunate death of Shri Tripathi. We had sent it to an independent laboratory, our own laboratory at Kasauli. The report that we have received shows that they consider the remnant part of the vial not sufficient for any laboratory test, and in so far as they could test it, they have found it non-toxic and faultless.

Shri Khadilkar: There are rules laid down in the Drugs Rules, 1945, in regard to application of tests for sterility. I shall read out the first rule, because merely sending one sample is not enough. Under the provisions of the Act, specific rules have been made which have laid down how many samples are to be taken and tested for sterility. So, with your permission, I shall read out the first rule...

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary. The hon. Minister knows the rules.

Shri Khadilkar: I want to know whether in regard to every test, all these rules are observed strictly?

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister satisfied that in everyone of these cases, all the tests prescribed under the rules are carried out?

Shri Karmarkar: I have before me a report by the Director of the particular factory concerned, namely the Pimpri factory. It does not show the number of times it has been tested; but I presume, it must have been done a number of times. However, I should like to check that up, because this is an important matter. I shall check up, whether the particular rule which my hon. friend quotes has been complied with or not.

Shri Khadilkar: The director is a layman, absolutely a layman, and he is controlling the technical staff. Therefore, the director's report, unless it is signed by some competent independent authority, like the expert scientists' committee, has very little value. I say this for one reason. I come from Poona, and I have consulted medical opinion in Bombay and Poona. There were some complaints about it. To my knowledge, there were three fatal cases reported before, which had not come to the notice of Government. Therefore, in order to ensure the quality, what harm is there if a committee is appointed? They produced reports twice before, or thrice before, and they have made the technical arrangements perfect. Where is the harm if that committee is entrusted with re-examining the whole plant in regard to production and quality, in view of the fatal cases that have occurred, with a view to reassuring the people?

Shri Karmarkar: I think the people are not so much frightened as my hon. friend seems to make out

Some Hon. Members: They are.

Shri Tyagi: Deaths are occurring, a Member has been killed, and yet, the

hon. Minister says we should not get frightened....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Life has been taken away.

Shri Tyagi: I am sure this should not be treated so lightly. A Member of this House has been killed. What else is needed?

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister explain the matter.

Shri Karmarkar: At the earliest possible opportunity, I have kept the House informed of every detail that was connected with this unfortunate occurrence. There are many factors concerned with this matter. We have been pursuing the matter. We are not content with simply asking for a report from the factory as to the excellence of its own products. We chose three independent responsible laboratories, and we have sent vials belonging to that batch to these laboratories. We have sent them also the few drops of penicillin that was remaining in the bottle. We sent them for detailed investigation. We have been taking all possible care. There is also a question of the industry involved in this matter. I do not speak on any brief for the factory, but I say this for nothing else except that we have to keep a balance in these matters. If there has been any fault in the matter, we must take strict notice about it, but in the absence of reliable statistical and analytical basis for it, it is no use trying to say that the penicillin is at fault, because ultimately, if it is found not to be at fault, then the apprehension which we shall create in the people's minds would have been perfectly unjustified

When I reply to the question, I have to keep this balance in view. I can assure the House that I am taking all possible care to see that the Pimpri Penicillin factory produces penicillin up to the standard; and if there is the least remissness or the least cause for complaint, I can assure the House that we shall have it set

right, and we shall see that the matters are corrected.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Dr. Sushila Nayar.

Shri Tyagi rose—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have been suggesting that technical experts ought to be consulted. I have, therefore, called a doctor.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In view of the fact that this unfortunate occurrence took place after an injection of procaine penicillin, and in view of the fact that a number of deaths have been reported after the use of procaine penicillin in India and outside India, leading to the stopping of the use of procaine penicillin in some of our own hospitals, including the Lady Hardinge Hospital, may I know what difficulty Government have in stopping the production of procaine penicillin and issuing orders that further use of procaine penicillin in circulation be stopped?

Shri Karmarkar: Experts have advised me that there is no case for stopping the production of that penicillin. According to expert advice, it is useful to produce that penicillin. But in view of the suggestion of the hon. Member, who knows something more about these things than I do, I shall have this point also very carefully examined, and if the procaine penicillin that is used in any of the hospitals is found to be deleterious, we shall take steps to stop it. If, on the other hand, I find that it is saving people from disease and death, certainly we shall continue to use it. We shall take all possible steps to see to it that the proper stuff is used, and if there is any remissness anywhere, we shall not tolerate it.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: May I submit in all humility that the only advantage in having procaine is that there is no pain due to the injection? Procaine has no effect in dealing with the disease. In view of this, I beg of the Minister to take whatever steps are

necessary to have pure penicillin instead of procaine penicillin.

Shri Karmarkar: I shall ask the scientific experts to take this aspect also into consideration before they give me advice.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Member who tabled the question suggested that a committee of experts might be consulted on this. To that, my hon. friend gave an evasive reply. In such cases when there are deaths reported due to the injection of procaine penicillin, why not appoint a committee of experts rather than deal with it in the other manner? There is already a Committee of Experts which has not met for the last two years. There is an Advisory Committee, but a meeting of the Committee is not called. I suggest that an experts committee be appointed to look into the matter and report to the Minister.

Shri Karmarkar: If an expert committee's advice is considered necessary, Government can always appoint a committee and take advice from it. It is a question as to whether or not at a particular moment, in a particular case, in a particular circumstance an expert committee should advise Government. It is for Government to weigh all the matters and come to a decision.

In the Pimpri factory itself, we have the stuff tested by the highest medical standards. We have also got a Drug Controller here whose sole function is to test the drugs produced and see that they are up to standard. If in course of time, we do feel that there is necessity for having an expert committee to look into the matter, we shall ask an expert committee to do so. But this case does not, in our opinion, justify the work at Pimpri being disturbed by the expert committee going into this matter. But as I said, if at any time we feel the necessity, we shall not hesitate to ask an expert committee to go into the matter.

Shri Tyagi: I find that the work of the factory suffers.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether all the obligations—not one—under the Drugs Act have been carried out in this particular case by Government? I would also like to know whether samples from this particular batch and the connected batches—I could give the numbers later to the hon. Minister if he wants them—would be sent to the National Medical Research Institute at Millhill, London, and the Institute in Washington, to carry out this work there.

Shri Karmarkar: I am entirely prepared to send it to any authority or institution, because we are not here to shield anything; we are here to find out the facts. I am grateful to my hon. friend who has made this suggestion to send this penicillin for test abroad so that we would be fore-armed in this respect.

Dr. Melkote: May I know whether apart from procaine, penicillin also could in certain idiosyncratic cases produce the same lethal effect? If so, whether or not the attention of the Government had been drawn to this long back, and if so, what action had been taken to withdraw certain batches of this medicine which had produced such effects for purposes of being tested?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said earlier—and I repeat it—the whole of the batch has been frozen, and hospitals are not permitted to use it. Unless we are definitely convinced that it is absolutely harmless, we are not going to release it. I can assure the hon. House that if there is the least doubt, we shall freeze that particular batch permanently.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The Drug Rules stipulate that at least 10 per cent. of the vials from a batch will have to be tested before the vials are sent out of the factory. I want to know whether this particular batch, out of which the fatal dose was taken, has been tested in conformity with the rules. Secondly,

is it a fact, as reported in a pamphlet issued at the Exhibition last year, that the Chief Administrative Officer of the Pimpri factory is himself supervising quality control?

Shri Karmarkar: About the latter part of the question, I should not be in a position to say, because if he is a layman, I do not think he is himself personally looking into quality control. He must be administering quality control and the experts must be doing the job of quality control.

Regarding first part of the question, as I had occasion to say, I have not got that information with me now, but I shall verify as to whether the requirements of the Drug Rules in this matter have been complied with and I shall, at the earliest, inform the House of the results.

Shri P. K. Deo: Last time we were in Pimpri, we saw that penicillin was produced in big bulk and sold in big bulk to the suppliers who fill them in small vials and then re-sell to the public. Therefore, we found that the production is done at one stage and the packing at a different stage. Will the Minister consider the desirability of having packing also done in the factory so that mistakes committed at the packing stage would be eliminated?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I am grateful to the hon. Member for the suggestion. It is not possible for Pimpri to handle all the penicillin produced by it. There are four or five bottlers who do the bottling. The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. see to it that they conform to the provisions of the Drugs Control Act. All the other laboratories who are also packing also follow the rules under the Drugs Control Act.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: We shall proceed to the next item of business.

Shri Nagi Reddy: The Expert Committee has not met so far.

Mr. Speaker: There is a limit to this. We are not having a general discussion on this. We are not experts here. A suggestion has been made that the hon. Minister should consult and take as much care as possible. He has said that he is prepared to send it not only to any laboratory here but to any institute abroad also and get it examined.

Shri Nagi Reddy: But the Expert Committee has not met. Why does it not meet?

Mr. Speaker: I will proceed to the next item.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mokameh Ghat

*400. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how the buildings and railway properties at Mokameh Ghat have been disposed of, utilised and transferred to other places after the construction of the Rajendra Bridge on Ganga; and

(b) the extent to which these things are being utilised by the Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 21.]

Licentiate Doctors from East Pakistan

*406. { **Shri Sarju Pandey:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 58 on the 4th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been arrived at about the registration of licentiate doctors who have migrated from East Pakistan to India; and

(b) if so, how many have been registered and the number who have not been registered so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) At their meeting held on the 7th and 8th November, 1959, the Medical Council of India decided that licentiate doctors who have migrated from East Pakistan and possess the L.M.F. qualification of the East Bengal State Medical Faculty would be considered for registration provided they had undergone practical training for one year.

(b) No licentiate doctor possessing a licentiate qualification from East Pakistan has yet been registered on any State Medical Register on the recommendation of the Indian Medical Council. The number of applicants for registration is 42.

Theft in Coonoor Post Office

*408. **Shri Warrior:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 23,000 was stolen from the Post Office, Coonoor, Nilgiris, on the 2nd September, 1959; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The actual amount stolen was Rs. 22,862.02 nP.

(b) Departmental as well as Police investigations were immediately taken up and as a result two clerks of the Coonoor R.S. Post Office and two outsiders were arrested and a sum of Rs. 20,874 recovered. The case is sub judice.

Technical Consultants for Port Development

*410. **Shri N. E. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are considering

a proposal of building up a body of consultants for tendering advice to the Central and State Governments on technical problems relating to port developments and inland water transport;

(b) if so, when it is to start functioning; and

(c) what are the present difficulties the State Governments are experiencing in carrying out port development projects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes. As the scheme is in the initial stages of formulation, it is not possible to give any definite indication at present as to its final shape and when it is likely to start functioning.

(c) So far as the major ports are concerned the problems are chiefly engineering problems. In the sphere of minor ports and Inland Water Transport, which are primarily the concern of State Governments, the problems pertain mainly to development, engineering, traffic and non-availability of technical personnel.

Suspension of Railway Officers

*411. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 652 on the 21st August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Special Police Establishment have since concluded their investigations into the construction work executed under the supervision of the Deputy Chief Engineer (Construction) and a District Engineer of the South Eastern Railway which was later found to be below standard specifications; and

(b) if so, what are their findings?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The investigation still continues.

Conversion of Railway Line to Broad Gauge

*412. **Shri Rajagopala Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the Renigunta-Tirupati metre gauge railway into broad gauge in view of the growing importance of Tirupati as the biggest pilgrim centre in the South and in view of the short distance involved; and

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a). A preliminary examination of such a proposal is being made.

(b). This question is premature at this stage.

Strike by Seamen in Calcutta Port

*419. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) if there was any strike by seamen in Calcutta Port in October 1959; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). Yes Sir, the seamen at Calcutta Port staged a token strike on the 15th October, 1959.

(b). The strike was staged for an increase in wages, regulation of hours of work and payment of overtime wages.

Development of Kakinada Port

*420. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 372 on the 7th August 1959 and state:

(a) whether Kakinada port is being considered for development as all weather port during the remaining

period of the Second Five Year Plan: and

(b) if so, how long it will take to execute the work on the project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The intermediate Ports Development Committee set up by the Government of India to select suitable intermediate ports for intensive development is *inter alia* examining the question of development of Kakinada port. The Committee is expected to submit its report by March, 1960, after which the question of development of Kakinada as an all weather port will be considered.

Claims for Less than Rs 5

*421. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated amount of claims made on Railways each year in respect of claims of the value of rupees five or less each;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has, by a circular, asked the business community not to press claims of the value of rupees five or less; and

(c) if so, how it will be possible to bring down the theft or loss of railway parcels upto the value of rupees five and bring the culprits to book if the Railways want no claims to be preferred therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a). About Rs. 30,000.

(b). Yes; but where the claimants insist the claims are examined and disposed of on merits.

(c) Arrangements for security of the parcels and goods are not dependent on payment or repudiation of the claims. Further persons apprehended for theft or pilferage are dealt with irrespective of whether the

amount involved is small or large and whether a claim is preferred or not.

Level Crossings at Bikaner Station

*423. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1807 on the 29th August, 1959 and state whether any decision has since been taken on the three alternative proposals said to have been received to remove the hardships caused to public of Bikaner due to the level crossings remaining closed for hours together?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Not yet Sir. The issue is still under examination. It is not correct, however, that the level crossings remain closed for hours together.

कोसी नदी के तटबन्ध

*४२५. श्री श्रीनारायण दास : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री १७ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ११३४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बिहार में कोसी नदी पर १९५८ में बनाये गये पश्चिमी तटबन्ध को और बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच क्या कोई निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उसका व्यय क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

T.B. Clinics in the Country

{ Shri Subodh Hansda:
*427. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 { Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Tuberculosis Clinics which have been set up in

the country since the inception of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether all the clinics have been provided with necessary equipment; and

(c) the total amount spent on the scheme since the launching of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (b) Sixty T. B. Clinics have been established under the scheme of establishment of T.B. Clinics included in the Second Five Year Plan. X-Ray and laboratory equipment has been supplied to all the sixty clinics.

(c). A sum of Rs. 24,98,733 has so far been spent.

भूकम्प सम्बन्धी बेधशाला, दिल्ली

*४२८. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १७ अगस्त, १९५६ के आंतरांगिक प्रश्न संख्या ६७० के उत्तर के मंत्र में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली में भूकम्प सम्बन्धी बेधशाला के भवन का निर्माण इस बीच पूरा हो चुका है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या उस में सब आधुनिकतम यंत्र लगा दिये गये हैं ; और

(घ) क्या अब भूकम्प के हल्के से हल्के धक्के के बारे में भी पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त की जा सकती है ?

असैनिक उद्घुपन उपमंत्री (श्री सुही-उद्दीन) : (क) नहीं जताव. यह अभी जरे नामीर है ।

(ख) इमारत के तैयार हो जाने पर ही लागत का सारा खर्चा मालूम हो सकता है । इमारत की अन्दाजन लागत १.५६ लाख रुपया है ।

(ग) नये किस्म के औज़ार मौजूद हैं । जैसे ही तहलाना बनकर तैयार हो जायगा औज़ार लगाये जायेंगे ।

(घ) जब नमाम औज़ार लग जायेंगे तब भारत में शुरू होने वाले हल्के जलजलों के भी बारे में पूरी जानकारी मालूम हो सकती ।

Layout Plan for Kotla Mubarakpur (Delhi)

*429. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 948 on the 29th August, 1959 and state the further progress made so far in finalising the layout plan of Kotla Mubarakpur (Delhi)?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): The comments received on the report of the Town Planning Organisation were considered by the Delhi Development Authority on the 22nd October, 1959 and it was decided that the plan together with the observations of the Town Planning Organisation on these comments should be forwarded to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for implementation. This matter is now under the consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Uniform Taxation of Motor Vehicles

*430. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to bring uniformity in the matter of taxation of motor vehicles in different States:

(b) if so, what steps have been taken; and

(c) what guidance Government of India, is giving to different States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Government of India have been trying to persuade the State Governments to agree to a ceiling on motor vehicles taxation at 75 per cent of the prevail-

ing rates in Madras State and to consolidate all the existing taxes, direct and indirect, on motor vehicles into one tax to be levied directly by the State Governments and collected by a single agency.

Radar Equipment in A.I.I. Planes

***431. Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communication be pleased to state:

(a) whether passenger aircrafts of the Air India International are equipped with radar installation for obtaining advance information about bad weather;

(b) if not, whether it is proposed to so equip them; and

(c) if so, by what date?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a). Yes Sir. All the nine Super-Constellation aircraft of the Air India International Corporation are fitted with airborne weather radar equipment.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Bridges in Kerala Between Aleppey and Quilon

***432. Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of bridges on the National Highway in Kerala between Aleppey and Quilon has been started; and

(b) if not the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). No, Sir.

(b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

5 Major bridges are to be constructed on National Highway No. 47 in Kerala between Alleppey and Quilon.

The present position with regard to these bridges is as follows:

1. **THOTTAPALLY BRIDGE**—Estimate already sanctioned; the work will start shortly.

2. **DHANAPADI BRIDGE**—This work is expected to commence shortly. The estimate is under scrutiny.

3. **KANNETTIL BRIDGE**—Investigations completed. The work is proposed to be started during the current financial year.

4. **KARIPUZHA BRIDGE** }
5. **NEEDAKARA BRIDGE** } Invest-
 } works are
 } proposed to be started during the current plan period.

2. There has been no delay. The construction of the bridges is being taken up according to schedule.

Guna-Ujjain Rail Link

***433.** { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
 { **Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 262 on the 16th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any time schedule for the various phases of work with regard to Guna-Ujjain Rail Link has since been drawn up;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the same is likely to be drawn up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The construction of Guna-Maksi line (134.66 miles) of the Guna-Ujjain project has been phased to mature in the Third Plan Period. Final Location Survey will be done during 1959-60. Preliminary works like land acquisition followed by earthwork and substructure of bridges will be taken up during 1960-61.

Credit to Cultivators

*435. **Shrimati Ila Falchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has agreed to finance the credit to cultivators under the Package Programme to be implemented in some States from the next Kharif season; and

(b) if so, the details of the Reserve Bank's decision?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The Pilot Project for intensifying agricultural production in a few selected districts having favourable conditions for maximising production is still under consideration and it is too early to say how the different items constituting the programme would be financed.

Deep Draft Port on the Western Bank of the Hooghly

*436. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Barua:
Dr. Ram Subhas Singh:
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1491 on the 25th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since investigated the technical aspects of the proposal for setting up a deep draft port on the Western bank of the River Hooghly; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). The technical aspects of the proposal are under the investigation, but in the meantime Haldia is being worked as an

anchorage for lightening and tapping up of ships with effect from the 1st November 1959 for the duration of the fair weather season i.e. upto end of February, 1960.

(b) Does not arise.

Gokhale Committee Recommendations on Inland Water Transport

{ Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. C. Majhi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
*437. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 785 on the 25th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations made in the Gokhale Committee Report on Inland Water Transport have since been examined; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The recommendations are still under examination.

Power Supply from Bhakra

{ Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
*438. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pramathanath Banerjee.
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total power being generated at present at Bhakra and its allocation to Delhi, Nangal Fertilizer and Punjab;

(b) the estimated power potential in the next 2 years; and

(c) its allocation to Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix II; annexure No. 22].

Patharkandi-Dharmanagar Line

*439. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1058 on the 2nd September, 1959 and state the progress since made in regard to the survey of Patharkandi-Dharmanagar Railway Line for linking Tripura with the rest of India?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): All preliminary arrangements have been completed and the survey party has started the work. However, due to very heavy rains and the area being under water, progress upto only 20 per cent has been made so far. Work will be speeded up as soon as the water clears.

Salem Bangalore Rail Link

*440. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 137 on the 4th August 1959 and state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal of a metre-gauge Railway Line between Salem and Bangalore; and

(b) whether there is any likelihood of taking up this project during the Second Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The whole question is still in a stage of investigation.

(b) The chances are remote.

Kerala State Transport Board

*441. { **Shri Kodiyam:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government is taking steps to abolish the State Transport Board constituted by the previous Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons that prompted the Government to take this new step?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

Freight on West Bengal Flood Relief Consignments

*442. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have issued order for exempting from payment of freight articles sent by or to the West Bengal Flood Relief Committee for relief work;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the President and the Secretary of the said Committee;

(d) whether similar orders have been issued with respect to articles sent to or by well-known non-official relief organisations in West Bengal like the Local Branch of the Red Cross, the People's Relief Committee, the Ramakrishna Mission and others; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) It was done as a measure of practical assistance to those in distress.

(c) Dr. B. C. Roy and Shri S. D. Banerji respectively.

(d) No.

(e) No request was received from the Red Cross or the Ramakrishna Mission. The general policy is to confine the grant of concession in such cases to Government agencies or agencies sponsored by the State Governments for this purpose.

Quarters for Railway Employees

622. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of quarters proposed to be constructed in the Secunderabad Division of Central Railway for Railway employees during 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): It is proposed to construct 411 quarters during 1959-60 (Including throw forwards of previous years) and another 104 quarters during 1960-61 in the Secunderabad Division.

Goods and Passenger Traffic at Sailu and Prabhani Stations

623. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the income from goods and passenger traffic at the Sailu and Prabhani Stations separately on the Central Railway from the 1st April to 30th September, 1959, (month-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 23.]

Earnings on N. E. Railway

624. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the earnings on the North-Eastern Railway from goods and

passenger traffic separately from the 1st April to 30th September, 1959; and

(b) how do the same compare with the corresponding period during 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(In lakhs of rupees)

(a)		
Goods Earnings	.	1.47
Passenger Earnings	.	4.68

(b)		
April, 1958 to September, 1958		
Goods Earnings	.	14.55
Passenger Earnings	.	4.37

ग्रन्थी नस्ल के पशुओं का बितरण

६२५. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मितम्बर, १९५८ में अब तक ग्रन्थी नस्ल के कितने पशु बाटे गये ; और

(ख) क्या कुछ राज्यों में ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि राज्यों में पशुओं की नस्ल बिगड़ने लगी है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा):

(क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय लोक-सभा की टेबल पर रख दी जायेगी।

विदेशियों का प्रशिक्षण

६२६. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रविधिक सहायता कार्यक्रम, प्रविधिक सहयोग मिशन तथा कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत सामुदायिक विकास

कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में इस समय कुल कितने विदेशी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) गत एक वर्ष में कितने प्रशिक्षार्थियों ने अपनी शिक्षा पूरी की ; और

(ग) इन प्रशिक्षार्थियों की देशवार संख्या क्या है ?

सांख्यिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री
(जी सु० कु० डे) :

(क) १२

(ख) ११०

(ग)

प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर
रहे प्रशिक्षार्थियों का
देशवार ब्यौरा ।

३० नवम्बर, १९५९ तक १२ महीनों की
धरम में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त प्रशिक्षार्थियों
का देशवार ब्यौरा ।

देश	संख्या	देश	संख्या
नेपाल	११	कम्बोडिया	४०
घाना	१	नेपाल	१४
कुल	१२	ईरान	४
		लाओस	१०
		बर्मा	१०
		फिलिपाइन	६
		पाकिस्तान	४
		इन्डोनेशिया	४
		घाना	२
		पेरू	३
		इजराइल	१
		इराक	१
		मिन्न	१
		अफगानिस्तान	१
		नाइगेरिया	१
		थाईलैंड	४
		कुल	११०

रासायनिक खाद

१२७. श्री सरजू पांडे

क्या खाद्य तन्त्रा कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से
केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं
कि किसान रासायनिक खाद नहीं लेना
चाहते ; और

(ख) हरी खाद किस हद तक किसानों
में लोकप्रिय हुई है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) बहुत से राज्यों और केन्द्रीय
शासित प्रदेशों की रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है
कि हरी खाद किसानों में लोकप्रिय हो रही

है और हरी खाद के अन्तर्गत का क्षेत्र प्रति वर्ष घीरे घीरे बढ़ रहा है। इसका क्षेत्र १९५६-५७ में ३६२ लाख एकड़ था और यह बढ़ कर १९५७-५८ में ८८ लाख एकड़ हो गया तथा १९५८-५९ में इस का क्षेत्र १४१४ लाख एकड़ तक होने का अनुमान है।

कांगड़ा बेसी सेक्शन में पानी की कमी

६२८. श्री हेमराज : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के कांगड़ा बेसी सेक्शन के सभी स्टेशनों पर पानी की बहुत कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने पानी के टैंक रेलगाड़ियों के साथ प्रति दिन सारे स्टेशनों को पानी पहुँचाने के लिये भेजे जाते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उन टैंकों में गे बहुत से मरम्मत के योग्य हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) :

(क) जी नहीं। इस सेक्शन के कुछ स्टेशनों पर प्राकृतिक साधनों में पानी मिलता है। दूसरे स्टेशनों पर जहाँ प्राकृतिक साधन नहीं हैं या जहाँ इन साधनों से काफी पानी नहीं मिलता, वहाँ टैंकों से पानी पहुँचाया जाता है।

(ख) पानी पहुँचाने के लिये एक टैंक माल-गाड़ी से रोड नलाड़ा, भरमार, जवा-वाला शहर, अनूर, जगतपुर, जवालामुखी रोड और गुलेर स्टेशनों को और एक टैंक नग-ोटा, सामसोटी कांगड़ा मंदिर और कांगड़ा स्टेशनों को भेजा जाता है।

(ग) कांगड़ा घाटी सेक्शन में पानी पहुँचाने के लिए जो तीन टैंक दिये गये हैं, उन में से एक की मरम्मत की जा रही है और बाकी दो टैंक काम दे रहे हैं।

German Specialist in Tobacco Cultivation

629. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a German specialist in the cultivation and processing of tobacco has arrived in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has made many scientific suggestions for developing the cultivation of tobacco in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether these suggestions find favour with the cultivators?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, one tobacco expert by name Gerrard Kuenkel arrived in India at the invitation of the Government of India.

(b) He has made certain suggestions in the methods of growing the German varieties of tobacco.

(c) These suggestions are only preliminary and it is yet to be seen whether the methods suggested by him would be useful in Indian conditions and if they would suit our climate and soils.

Training of Medical Students in Delhi Hospitals

630. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that post-graduate students of medical science will be trained in Delhi Hospitals; and

(b) if so, the period of such training?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) (a) Yes.

(b) The period of training varies from one to two years according to the course of study prescribed by the University.

Madras Port Trust

631. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 682 on the 12th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Madras Port Trust Authorities have since taken over the handling of export cargo other than bulk cargo; and

(b) the reasons for not taking over bulk cargo also from contractors?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Not yet. But, it is expected that the Madras Port Trust will take over the handling of export cargo other than bulk cargo from the 1st January, 1960.

(b) The reasons for not taking over bulk cargo are given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 24.]

Gurgaon Tunnel Project

632. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 913 on the 17th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have since submitted the Gurgaon Tunnel Project to the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government of Panjab have reported that the Gurgaon Tunnel Project has been dropped.

(b) Does not arise.

New Compensation Scheme for Victims of Railway Accidents

633. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 917 on the 17th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress made so far in finalising the new compensation scheme for payment to victims of railway accidents; and

(b) whether a copy of the same would be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration and is expected to be finalised shortly.

Unauthorised Vendors on Northern Railway

634. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some unauthorised vendors and hawkers are permitted on the Pathankot-Jullundur section of Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No unauthorised vendors or hawkers have been permitted as such; but some of them, operate without permission and in contravention of the rules.

(b) The measures generally taken to deal with unlicensed vendors and hawkers and given in the statement laid on the Table are taken over this section also.

STATEMENT

- (i) Special drives with the aid of Railway Police especially at the bigger stations;

(ii) Attention by station staff, including members of the Railway Protection Force, and by Guards and Travelling Ticket Examiners to prevent the entry of unlicensed vendors and hawkers into the railway premises and trains.

(iii) Seeking of public co-operation through announcements over loud-speakers and through other publicity media, asking the public to refrain from patronising unlicensed vendors and hawkers.

Over-bridge at Lahori Gate

635. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 920 on the 17th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the construction of the railway over-bridge at Lahori Gate, Delhi; and

(b) the time by which it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Fresh notices have been issued by Delhi Development Authority under Public Premises Eviction Act.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Non-Official Members of the Block Development Committees

636. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 343 on the 12th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the training programme of non-official members of

the Block Development Committees has since started in all the States; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No.

(b) Training of non-official members of Block Development Committees has to be undertaken through non-official agencies. These agencies have first to be selected in every State; thereafter they have to draw up training schemes which have to be approved by the State Government and by the Centre before they can be implemented. Everything possible is being done to expedite the formulation, sanction and implementation of schemes for training of non-official members of Block Development Committees. In the meantime four training camps for trainers of the members of Block Development Committees from various States have been organised by this Ministry.

P. & T. Buildings

637. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices in Gurdaspur District in Punjab State functioning in rented buildings at present;

(b) the amount of rent paid by Government during 1958-59;

(c) whether the proposals for the construction of buildings for these Post Offices have materialised; and

(d) if so, the number of such buildings under construction and the amount spent so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 22.

(b) Rs. 6597/-.

(c) and (d). There is a proposal for construction of a departmental

building at Madhopur. The proposal is at the initial stage. No amount has been spent so far.

Railway out-agencies in Rajasthan

638. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway out-agencies opened in Rajasthan so far; and

(b) the names of places where the new agencies will be opened during the year 1959-60 in Rajasthan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 18.

(b) Proposals for opening out-agencies at the following places are under examination and until the results of the examination become available, it cannot be stated definitely whether the out-agencies will be opened before 31-3-60 or opened at all:—

- (1) Sanchore
- (2) Rawatsar
- (3) Dhariawad
- (4) Karauli
- (5) Sirohi
- (6) Sheoganj Summerpur
- (7) Odan
- (8) Mandawa
- (9) Khandela
- (10) Losal

Waiting Rooms on Western Railway

639. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of stations on which waiting rooms have been constructed during the year 1958-59 on Western Railway; and

(b) the names of stations where waiting rooms are proposed to be built during 1959-60 and the estimates thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Waiting Rooms were constructed in the year 1958-59 on the Western Railway at the following stations:

Agra Fort, Bhayandar, Chirawa, Falna, Jaipur.

(b) The names of stations, where waiting rooms are proposed to be constructed in 1959-60 are Baran and Songad.

The one at Songad is meant only for T.B. patients.

Character Certificates from Candidates

640. Shri Ram Shankar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the reasons for demanding character certificates from candidates appearing in any examination conducted for recruitment in Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No character certificates are demanded from candidates appearing in any examination conducted for recruitment in Railways.

National Savings Certificates

641. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the displaced Adivasis in Machkund area in Koraput in Orissa are not being allowed to encash their national savings certificates by the Postal authorities; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken to help the Adivasis to encash their savings certificates?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes; due to an irregularity in the issue of certificates on the part of Postal Officials, Adivasis in Muchkund could not encash their certificates.

(b) Yes; orders have since been issued and the holders are now encashing the certificates.

Central Nursing Service

642. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Padam Dev:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1361 on the 10th September, 1959 and state at what stage is the question of constituting a Central Nursing Service?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): The financial implications and other details in regard to the proposed Central Nursing Service are being worked out.

Milk Supply Scheme in Bangalore

643. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 76 on the 4th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the UNICEF has considered the question of assisting the scheme of milk supply to Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The UNICEF Executive Board at its meeting held in September 1959 allocated a sum of 5.9 lakhs Dollars (or Rs. 28.10 lakhs) for the supply of equipment to the Bangalore Milk project for the handling of about 50,000 litres of milk per day.

Revised Air Freight Rates

646. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1182 on the 7th September, 1959 and state the nature of steps taken so far to introduce revised air freight rates?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The Indian Airlines Corporation have completed the computation of basic freight rates, and the computation of commodity rates and bulk rates is in progress. The existing weighing machines are also being adapted to the metric system. The Corporation expect to introduce the revised rates before the end of the current financial year.

Over-bridge on G. T. Road at Rajpura

645. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 100 on the 4th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have considered the question of providing an over-bridge in lieu of the existing level crossing on G. T. Road at Rajpura; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. The question is still under consideration of the Government of Punjab.

(b) Does not arise.

International Sugar Agreement

646. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 916 on

the 29th August, 1959 and state the nature of decision taken to join the new International Sugar Agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): It is not proposed to join the agreement until it is clear that there will be an exportable surplus of sugar again.

National Highway Bridge on the Mahanadi

647. { **Shri B. C. Mullick:**
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 73 on the 4th August, 1959 regarding the construction of Bridge on river Mahanadi and state:

(a) whether any of the tenders have since been accepted by Government;

(b) if so, what was the lowest bid, and which bid was accepted; and

(c) the reasons for acceptance of other than the lowest bid?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A final decision on the tenders is expected to be taken shortly.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

चीन में चावल के उत्पादन के तरीके का अध्ययन

६४८. { **श्री भक्त वर्शन :**
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री ७ अगस्त, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१७ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चीन में चावल के उत्पादन के तरीके का अध्ययन करने के लिये वहां एक भारतीय प्रतिनिधि-मंडल भेजने के प्रस्ताव के संबंध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० ब० कृष्णप्पा) : अभी चीन को एक भारतीय प्रतिनिधि-मंडल भेजने का प्रस्ताव स्थगित कर दिया गया है ।

दिल्ली में मानसिक चिकित्सालय

६४९. { **श्री भक्त वर्शन :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १० सितम्बर १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४४९ के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तिहाड़ (दिल्ली) में नई जेल के अग्रहते में मानसिक चिकित्सालय स्थापित करने के संबंध में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : केन्द्रीय जेल के वर्तमान भवन में कुछ परिवर्तन एवं परिवर्धन करने के पश्चात् जो मानसिक चिकित्सालय स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव था, उसे दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अग्र रद्द कर दिया है । अब यह विचार है कि केन्द्रीय जेल को कृषि के लिये जो भूमि दी गई थी उसके एक भाग में मानसिक चिकित्सालय स्थापित किया जाये । केन्द्रीय निर्माण विभाग से परामर्श करके दिल्ली प्रशासन इस विषय में और आनर्शन कर रहा है ।

Over-bridges at Level Crossings at Kanpur

650. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Railways be please to state:

(a) whether proposals to have over-bridges at various level crossings at Kanpur have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. It is for the State Government or the Road Authority to initiate all

schemes for such works and intimate the Railway Administration after arranging necessary funds to meet their share of the cost of construction, as per extant rules. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have not so far submitted their requirements of road over/under-bridges in place of existing level-crossings during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan or during the Third Five Year Plan. It is, however, understood that the question is under consideration of the State Government and the Knapur Development Board, and their final proposals are awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

Delhi Telephone Directory

651. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh.

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to list any one in the new Telephone Directory, Delhi against a telephone whose hirer is willing to have him there;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal, and

(c) the time by which it will be introduced?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). A subscriber would be allowed to have on payment additional entries inserted in the telephone Directory against his number subject to the prescribed conditions.

(c) The procedure will apply to the next issue of the Directories throughout India.

Transport Service in Rural Areas

652. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Padam Dev:
Shri Amjad Ali:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for extension of Transport Service to the rural areas of the Union Territory of Delhi has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No comprehensive scheme has yet been prepared by the Delhi Transport Undertaking for this purpose. The Transport Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation have, however, accepted in principle the desirability of gradual extension of the Delhi Transport Undertaking's services to the rural areas of the Union Territory of Delhi, as and when adequate number of buses become available.

रानीताल में मछलियों की मृत्यु

६५३. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रानीताल, नाहन (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में मरी मछलियों के मर जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) इस तालाब से मरी हुई मछलियों को निकालने पर कितना व्यय किया गया ?

कृषि उमंत्रि (श्री मो० ब० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) जून १९५६ में पानी का असाधारण तीव्र पर उंचा तापमान होने के कारण रानीताल में मछलियों की मृत्यु हुई ।

(ख) केवल ४० रुपये ।

Telephone Exchanges in Punjab

654. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the names of places where telephone exchanges are proposed to be provided during 1959-60 in the Punjab State?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The following telephone exchanges are proposed to be provided during 1959-60.

1. Banga.	:25 lines.
2. Phillaur.	:25 lines.
3. Rays	:25 lines.
4. Kulu.	:50 lines
5. Jaitu.	:50 lines.
6. Zira.	:50 lines.
7. Nakodar.	:50 lines.
8. Nuh.	:50 lines.
9. Shahbad.	:25 lines.
10. Fathabad.	50 lines.
11. Mandi Adampur.	:20 lines.

Hotel Industry

655. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1737 on the 29th August, 1959 and state the progress so far made in preparing a comprehensive legislation covering all aspects of Hotel Industry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Details in respect of the proposed legislation are still being worked out in consultation with the various Ministries of the Central Government and the State Governments concerned.

Orchards in Punjab

**656. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount

of central assistance given to Punjab for developing Orchards during the Second Plan period so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The following amounts of loans and grants have been allocated by the Centre for developing orchards in the Punjab during the Second Plan period:—

	Grant for staff etc., (Rs.)	Loan (Rs.)
(i) 1956-57	25,600	6,00,000
(ii) 1957-58	64,100	12,00,000
(iii) 1958-59	70,000	9,00,000
(iv) 1959-60	57,000	9,00,000

Loss of Foodgrains through Insects

657. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any All India campaign for the eradication of insects which cause damage to foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) There have been many large-scale campaigns undertaken by the Plant Protection Directorate against insects damaging foodgrain crops. For stored foodgrains there is no formal campaign but it is the policy of the Government to take all possible steps for the eradication of destructive insects.

(b) Campaigns were arranged by the Plant Protection Directorate against grass hoppers damaging jowar crops, a weevil pest attacking wheat, barley, gram, pea and vegetable crops in many parts of India during 1959. Similar campaigns were arranged in earlier years.

Regarding stored foodgrains, a Training and Research Institute has been set up at Hapur for training

both official and non-official personnel in the scientific methods of preservation of foodgrains. Demonstrations of the modern techniques are further arranged in the Central Government godowns for the benefit of the private stockists and flour mills. In addition, a Storage Advisory Committee has been constituted to examine the problems and advise Government regarding the steps to be taken, from time to time.

Vishakhapatnam Port

658. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the tonnage handled at Vishakhapatnam port during 1958-59;

(b) whether any complaints have been made to Central Government about the transportation difficulties there;

(c) if so, the nature of the complaints made; and

(d) the steps taken to remove them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 25.42 lakh tons.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Forest Department, Andaman

659. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement giving the information under the following heads separately for the years 1955-56 and 1958-59;

(a) number of officers, sub-officers, and Ministerial staff, total number of men employed on daily labour, temporary and permanent, in the Forest Department, Andaman;

(b) the total out-turn of logs extracted by the Forest Department, Andaman;

(c) the number of elephants, tractors and locomotives with the Forest Department, Andaman;

(d) the gross revenue and expenditure; and

(e) the cost of production of one ton of scantling and percentage of wastage in the Chatham saw-mills in Andaman?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):

	1955-56	1958-59
(a) No. of Officers	16	13
No. of Sub-Officers	182	238
Total No. of men employed on Daily labour, Temporary and Permanent Establishments in the Forest Department	4,625	4,942
(b) Total Out-turn of logs extracted by Forest Department	55,804 tons	46,642 tons
(c) Number of Elephants, tractors and locomotives: }		
(i) No. of Elephants	101	105
(ii) No. of Tractors	16	10
(iii) No. of Locomotives	7	7

(d) Gross Revenue and Expenditure:		1955-56	1958-59
		Rs.	Rs.
(i) Revenue Gross		80,03,370	1,01,03,069
(ii) Expenditure Gross		89,27,603	95,51,960
(e) Cost of production of 1 ton of scantlings and percentage of wastage in Chatham Saw Mills.			
(i) Cost of production of 1 ton scantlings		Rs. np. 134.89	Commercial accounts for the year 1958-59 are not yet ready; hence the figure is not available.
(ii) Percentage of wastage in Chatham Saw Mills.		45.87%	

Leprosy Control

660. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce a comprehensive leprosy legislation to control the spread of leprosy in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposed legislation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There is no proposal to introduce any comprehensive legislation to control the spread of leprosy.

(b) Does not arise.

Deputy Director of Food, Orissa

661. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of rupees three thousand towards the pay of the staff of the rural area has been taken away by a watchman from the office of the Deputy Director of Food Section of the Central Government at Balasore, Orissa, on the 3rd September, 1959; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 2,672.88 nP. representing balance of undischarged pay of the staff was found missing on the morning of 3rd September, 1959 from the office of the Deputy Director (Food), Balasore (Orissa). The watchman on duty has been absconding since the detection of the theft. The matter is under police investigation.

Deraiment at Delhi Station

662. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether ten railway employees sustained minor injuries as a result of deraiment of a coach at Delhi Station on the 15th September, 1959; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). On 15th September, 1959 at about 15.45 hours during shunting operations at Delhi Main station, the rake of 1 Dankaur-Delhi shuttle entered a wrong line and collided with an Engine and coaches already standing on that line. As a result, a coach derailed and eight Railway employees sustained minor injuries.

वीलिया

६६३. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस रोग को दूर करने के लिये कोई सस्ती दवाई बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दवाई का नाम क्या है और उसका मूल्य कितना है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Tonnage of Oil Products carried by Indian Ships

664. Shri Oza: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total tonnage of oil products transported along the Indian coasts during the period from 1st October, 1958 to the 30th September, 1959; and

(b) how much of it was transported by Indian ships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 16,66,834 tons of Petroleum products were lifted on the Indian coasts during the period from 1st October, 1958 to 30th September, 1959.

(b) 4,04,028 tons.

Freeze Drying Accelerated Process

665. Shri Oza: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government propose to send our technologists to study the new freeze drying accelerated process recently developed in U.K.?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): There is no proposal at present.

Narrow Gauge Rolling Stock

666. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rolling stock required for the narrow gauge sections of Indian railways;

(b) the quantity of rolling stock required for narrow gauge section manufactured in the country; and

(c) the quantity of rolling stock imported from outside during the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The N.G. rolling stock required during the Second Five Year Plan period is as follows:

		For replacement	For Traffic
Locos	..	24	..
Coaching	..	335	..
Stock (units)	..	..	..
Wagons (4-wheelers)	..	1,258	..
(b) Year	Locos	Coaching Stock (Units)	Wagons (Bogies)
1957	..	80	27
1958	..	29	53
1959	..	38	55
		(up to Sept.)	(up to Aug.)
TOTAL	..	147	135
(c) Year	Locos	Carriages	Wagons
1957	..	..	..
1958	6	..	..
1959	14	..	..
(Upto Aug.)			
TOTAL	20	..	..

Speed of trains in Kangra Valley Railway Section.

667. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the average speed of trains running on

the Kangra Valley Section of the Northern Railway was more before partition than it is now;

(b) if so, the comparative average speed at present and before partition; and

(c) the reasons for the fall in speed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Before partition viz. 15th August, 1947, two trains each way were running only between Pathankot and Nagrota. The section from Nagrota to Joginder Nagar was opened to passenger traffic only from 15th April, 1954. At present, three passenger trains each way are available on the section. The comparative average speed on the Pathankot-Nagrota section prior to partition and as at present is indicated below:

Train No.	Average speed on Pathankot-Nagrota Section (68 miles)	
	Before partition M.P.H.	As at present. M.P.H.
333 Up Mixed	13.8	..
331 Up Mixed	13.4	..
332 Dn. Mixed	13.4	..
334 Dn. Mixed	13.0	..
1 PBJ Up Mixed	..	12.0
3 PBJ Up Mixed	..	12.0
1 PBJ Up Mixed	..	12.0
2 PB Dn. Mixed	..	10.6
2 PBJ Dn. Mixed	..	10.8
4 PBJ Dn. Mixed	..	11.0

It will be seen from the above that there is a fall in average speed of trains on the section.

(c) The main reasons for fall in average speeds are indicated below:

(i) Reduction in the booked speeds of the trains from 22 to 19 miles per hour on the Pathankot-Guler section, a distance of 45 miles.

(ii) Increased time taken for crossing purposes due to an increase in the number of trains from 2 trains to 3 each way.

(iii) An overall increase in the duration of halts.

(iv) Opening of a new station at Jagatpur to passenger traffic with effect from 1st March, 1955.

The question of increasing the booked speed from 19 to 22 miles on Pathankot-Guler section is receiving the attention of the Railway Administration and action will be taken as soon as feasible.

Rolling Stock on Kangra Valley Railway Section

668. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new locomotives, coaches and wagons which have been put on the rails on the narrow gauge section of the Kangra Valley during the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) the number of such rolling stock which will be put on Kangra Valley Railway Section during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a)

	1st Five Year Plan	2nd Five Year Plan (1st three years)
Locos	5	Nil
Coaches	Nil	Nil
Wagons	Nil	Nil
(b) Locos	Nil	
Coaches	Nil	
Wagons	3	

Pashmina Wool

669. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the steps taken by

the Central Government for the rearing of chigu goats in India which produce Pashmina Wool?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The term 'Chigu' appears to be a local name for the Pashmina goat. Pashmina goats are found in the hilly tracts of Kashmir and Tibet. They do not usually thrive in a damp climate or in the plains

2. These are large goats, weighing upto 150 lbs., colour white or black and white, head well set on with long curved horns and long ears. Their body is covered with fine silky hair, about 4 to 5 inches in length, beneath which is a fur like under-coat of great fineness, which constitute the Pashmina of commerce. The average out-turn of 'pashmina' is about 3 to 4 oz. from each goat. These goats are very hardy and can stand very severe cold weather. These goats are not bred for milk production and their milk yield is rather low.

3. Experiments on the raising of Pashmina goats were undertaken at the Sheep Breeding farms in the States of Jammu and Kashmir and U.P. The experiments indicated that the goats do not thrive at the lower altitudes and also do not yield sufficient 'Pashmina'—the undercoat. In the circumstances, the question of rearing Chigu goats for production of Pashmina wool is not considered a feasible proposition. However, further work on the rearing of Pashmina goats is proposed to be taken up under the Third Five Year Plan.

Looting of Goods Wagons

670. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that goods of two wagons were unloaded by miscreants near about Kiul junction (E.R.) in September-October, 1959; and

(b) whether any trace of the culprits has been found?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The incident however, occurred on 3rd July, 1959 when 11 bags of Biri tobacco were unloaded from a wagon near Kiul junction. As a result of police investigation a part of stolen property was recovered and three persons have been sent up to court. The case is subjudice.

Overbridge near Ludhiana

671. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2019 on the 2nd September, 1959 and state that progress that has been made so far in the construction of over bridge between Ludhiana Town and Millerganj area?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The Government of Punjab have neither communicated their acceptance to the revised plan, estimate and of their share of the cost nor have they included this scheme in their programme for road overbridges for 1959-60. The progress of the scheme has necessarily to depend on the action which the State Government takes.

Provident Fund and Gratuity to Retired Railway Employees

672. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Provident Fund Bonus and Gratuity etc. are not regularly and properly paid to the retired employees of S.E. Railway;

(b) if so, the number of such cases pending at present; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in payment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. However, in some cases payment of settlement dues has been delayed.

(b) 1448 cases are pending for over three months from the dates of termination of the employees' service.

(c) The delay is due to non-submission of legal documents by the employees or their heirs, whereabouts of the employees not being known, debts against the employees being under verification etc.

Family Planning

673. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Family Planning Schemes follow the method of Family Planning Schemes;

(b) if so, the number of such employees who followed and practised Family Planning method in the various Family Planning Centres of Union Territories so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) It is presumed that the employees of Family Planning Schemes follow the method of family planning, as they belong to a group who have sincere belief in the programme.

(b) The information is not available.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply given to part (a) of the Question.

दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय गुलाब उद्यान

६७४. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या साध तन्ना कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली में गुलाब

के कूलों का एक राष्ट्रीय गुलाब उद्यान लगाने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संबंध में कोई योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(घ) यह उद्यान कब और कहाँ लगाया जायेगा ।

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बें० कृष्णप्पा) :
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) तक प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की समय-सारिणी

६७५. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे ने १ अक्तूबर, १९५९ से एक समय-सारिणी लागू की है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त समय-सारिणी में कुछ सुधार करके ८ अक्तूबर, १९५९ से एक और समय सारिणी लागू की गयी है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ८ अक्तूबर, १९५९ से जो समय-सारिणी लागू की गयी उसके अनुसार सफर करने वाली जनता को काफी असुविधा हुई है ; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस संबंध में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । महेन्द्रघाट-मुजफ्फरपुर-नरकटियागंज सेक्शन के स्थानीय और भागे जाने वाले यात्रियों ने तेज गाड़ियाँ चलाने की मांग की थी जिसे पूरा करने के लिये ८-१०-५९ से कुछ गाड़ियों का समय बदला

गया और ऐसा करने से पहले बिहार के समाचार-पत्रों में इसका व्यापक प्रचार किया गया था।

(ग) जी, नहीं। महेन्द्रगढ़-मुजफ्फरपुर नरकटियागंज सेक्शन में गाड़ियों के समय में जो परिवर्तन किया गया है उसे सफर करने वाली जनता ने प्रायः पसन्द किया है।

(घ) इस संबंध में कुछ शिकायतें आयी हैं कि ८-१०-५६ से समय-सारणी में परिवर्तन के बाद (१) नं० ८६ अ/६० डाउन कलकत्ता स्वारी गाड़ियां मजौलिया, कांटी और पिपरा स्टेशनों पर नहीं रुकती और (२) मोतीहारी और हाजीपुर स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियों के आने जाने का समय अनुविधानक है।

Training in Aircraft Maintenance

676. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether facilities are available in the country for the training of aircraft maintenance and ground engineers; and

(b) if so, whether adequate publicity is given to make known these facilities to prospective candidates?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) In accordance with the Indian Aircraft Rules 1937, candidates for the grant of Aircraft Maintenance Engineers licence are required to have practical experience as laid down in Section 'F' of Schedule III to the Rules. A person who has acquired the necessary practical experience can appear for the AME licence examination without attending any regular course of training. Facilities for training both theoretical and practical are available at the Air Technical Training Institute, Dum Dum (Calcutta). Some facilities also exist at the Southern College of Engineering and

Technology, Ernakulam. Facilities for gaining practical experience also exist at some of the Flying Clubs. In addition, Air India International run a special course of training for the AME licence for the benefit of those candidates who have been selected by them for eventual appointment in the Corporation. The training of AMEs at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad has been discontinued owing to the prevailing unemployment among this class of technicians.

(b) Publicity is given by the organisations concerned.

Specialists in Construction Work

677. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1066 on the 2nd September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since decided to form a permanent panel of specialists in construction work; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). It has been decided to constitute a panel of four consultants initially for a period of one year with effect from the 1st December, 1959, to advise on problems pertaining to Irrigation and Power projects that may be referred to them for advice or for a second opinion. Sarvashri Dildar Hussain and M. Narasimiah, retired Chief Engineers from Hyderabad and Mysore respectively, have been appointed as consultants and the question of appointing two more consultants is under consideration.

2. Broadly, the advice of the consultants will be needed on the designs of structures in respect of irrigation, flood control and power projects, on the technical and economic feasibility

of projects submitted by States etc. The consultants will also be available to other Ministries and the Planning Commission and may also be appointed as Members of the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects constituted by the Planning Commission or any other Committee which might be set up.

Decoration of Stations in Howrah Division

678. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several thousand "jhow" saplings are being purchased recently for decorating the stations in the Howrah Division, Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the number of such saplings and the cost to be incurred for their purchase and planting;

(c) who is supplying these saplings and from which State; and

(d) the number of "jhow" saplings purchased or to be purchased for Asansol, Sealdah and Dinapore Divisions of the Eastern Railway in 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) It is not a fact that several thousand "jhow" saplings are being purchased for decorating the stations on the Howrah Division of the Eastern Railway. However, 40,000 numbers of Casurina (Jhow) saplings were purchased for tree plantation in railway colonies on Howrah Division as a part of the programme of planting more trees on the Railways.

(b) The cost of the above saplings was Rs. 110.

(c) These were obtained from a farm in Madras State at rates much cheaper than those obtaining locally.

(d) None at present.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा एक महिला के साथ छेड़छाड़

६७६. { श्री यादव :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखीमपुर से विधान सभा के सदस्य ने उत्तर रेलवे के रोजा स्टेशन के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध २१ जून, १९५९ को एक महिला के साथ छेड़छाड़ करने की शिकायत की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की गई ;

(ग) जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला ;
और

(घ) इस घटना से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) और (ख). यह एक विवाहित महिला के बारे में कुछ लोगों के आपसी झगड़े का मामला था और कुछ रेल कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ यह शिकायत की गई कि उन्होंने इस झगड़े में एक पक्ष का साथ दिया ।

(ग) और (घ). जांच से मालूम हुआ है कि इस घटना के लिये तीन रेल-कर्मचारी जिम्मेदार थे जो सबके सब चौथे दर्जे के कर्मचारी हैं । उन पर अनुशासन की कार्रवाई करके उन्हें नौकरी से अलग कर देने का विचार है । इस घटना के समय ड्यूटी पर जो दूसरे रेल कर्मचारी, जैसे गाइड, सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर, गाड़ी टिकट-परीक्षक और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के सीनियर रक्षक, मौजूद थे उन पर भी इस बात की कार्रवाई की जा रही है कि उन्होंने ड्यूटी के समय डील और लापरवाही क्यों दिखाई ।

Fish, Meat and Poultry

680. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has under contemplation any schemes for raising the production of fish, meat and poultry to reduce the quantitative deficit and qualitative inadequacy of the average Indian diet;

(b) whether it is a fact that raising of artificial fisheries costs less compared to raising of grains; and

(c) if so, what are the impediments in enlarging pisciculture on a very wide scale?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes. Schemes for development of fisheries, meat and poultry development, as rich sources of animal protein have been intensified under the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) No reliable data is available.

(c) The main impediments in enlarging pisciculture on a wider scale are due to the multiple ownership of fisheries, shortage of trained personnel, shortage of fish seeds, shortage of regular water supply for fish ponds and lack of adequate credit facilities for fishermen and fishermen's co-operatives. These difficulties are, however, being gradually overcome by intensifying the fisheries programmes under the Plan schemes.

Child-births in Running Trains

681. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that child-birth rate on trains and railway stations is increasing during the recent years; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, the number of child-births on trains and railway stations during the years 1955 to 1959 up-to-date has been increasing as follows:—

1955	..	11
1956	..	26
1957	..	31
1958	..	73
1959	..	97

(b) (i) The guard of the train or the station master on being advised of an impending child-birth on train or at the station arranges immediately for medical attendance by the nearest railway doctor.

(ii) At places where no such medical aid, as referred to in item (i) above, is available, the guard or the station master, as the case may be, arranges to send the case to the nearest civil or municipal hospital.

(iii) A list of Non-Railway Hospitals and private Medical Practitioners is also available with the station master at the station whose services can be requisitioned in emergency.

Platform Sheds and Goods Sheds

682. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of platform sheds and goods sheds constructed at the Railway Stations on the Northern Railway during the Second Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) the number of them proposed to be constructed during the remaining period of the Plan; and

(c) the names of the Stations where these will be constructed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Platform sheds 45. Goods sheds 28.

(b) and (c). 11 Platform sheds and 32 Goods sheds are proposed to be constructed during the remaining period of the Plan, at the following stations subject to availability of funds and materials:

Platform sheds: Bulandshahr, Amroha, Danwar, Allahabad, Delhi-Shahdra, Hazrat Nizamudin, Barnala, Jind, Delhi-Kishanganj, Meerut City Mandi, Barmer.

Goods sheds: Iqbalpur, Shakurbasti, Okhla, Rohtak, Narwana, Panipat, Mansa, Kurali, Meerut-Cantt., Barnala, Jind City, Badli, Gobindgarh, Bahadurgarh, New Delhi, Uklana, Gauriganj, Sultanpur, Bighapur, Phaphamau, Balotra, Degana, Makrana, Rai Ka Bagh, Sujargarh, Merta Road, Didwana, Barmer, Nohar, Hanumanagarh Town, Raman, Tundla.

Srisaillam Project in Andhra Pradesh

683. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh pressed for the inclusion of the Srisaillam Project in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission have approved of it?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Hot Lines System in Madras

684. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Hot lines' system introduced in Madras recently by the Union Government with the help of the U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission is going to be extended in other parts of India;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to manufacture the hot lines tools in India; and

(c) whether sufficient number of people are being trained for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. The training scheme has been introduced in Bombay and Mysore States, and steps are being taken to extend this to other parts of India.

(b) The 'hot-lines' tools consist mainly of wooden handles and special aluminium alloy attachments for working on the energised equipment. Tests are being carried out on some indigenous wood samples and efforts are being made to find indigenous species of wood having the same properties as the wood used in the U.S.A. in the manufacture of 'hot-line' tools. Question of manufacturing metallic fittings is also being studied.

(c) Yes. 68 trainees from ten State Electricity Boards/Departments and major Electric Supply Organisations have been trained so far in 'hot-line' technique. 28 trainees are undergoing training at present.

C.D. Block in Pangri Area (Himachal Pradesh)

685. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh Administration has opened a new Block in Pangri area of Chamba District;

(b) whether any Block Development Officer has been appointed there;

(c) the period for which the Block Development Officer stayed in that area during 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(d) the main development works undertaken in this block and the progress made so far?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) From 1-9-1958 to 4-12-1958 in 1958-59 and from 2-6-1959 to date in 1959-60.

(d) The development work undertaken in the block, besides the extension activities relating to improved farming practices and social education is confined to distribution of improved seeds, fruit plants, vegetable seeds, extension of the area under green manuring and starting of co-operative societies.

Uniformity in Electricity Rates in States

686. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any uniformity in the rates charged for consumption of electricity in the various States; and

(b) what are the current rates prevailing in the various States for industrial power and for domestic consumption?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 25.]

F.A.O. Fishing Expert

687. { Shri Kunhan:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the period of assignment of Mr. Beatty, the fishery expert of the F.A.O., now posted at Central Fisheries Technological Research Station, Ernakulam;

(b) what are the plans of Government of India in utilising his services to the maximum possible extent; and

(c) what are the particular subjects in which his expert advice and guidance is sought?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The present assignment of Dr. S. A. Beatty of Canada as a fishery Technologist (Processing) is for a period of one year with effect from the 19th September, 1959, under the E.T.A.P. of F.A.O.

(b) The expert will assist and advise the Government of India on the establishment and operation of a research laboratory in which problems of handling, processing, storage and transport of fishery products may be studied; to assist in the selection and training of personnel and the establishment of an extension service in the fish processing field; and to give ad hoc advice to the fishing industry in this sphere of activity.

(c) The particular subjects in which his expert advice and guidance is sought will relate to original researches in the fields of the chemistry of the proteins of fish muscle, research in fishery technology and in scientific administrations.

Fish and Prawns

688. { Shri Kunhan:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1126 on the 9th December, 1958 and state the estimated wastage of prawns and fishes, from the time of landing up to the time of reaching the factories and the consumers?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The information is not available.

Maida

689. { Shri Ramam:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumption of maida is on the increase;

(b) what is the total requirement of maida for the Bakery Industry in each State;

(c) the number of mills producing maida in each State as also the total production of maida in each State; and

(d) how much of maida is being produced from imported and indigenous wheat separately?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Definite information is not available, but on account of the progressive urbanization of the population it will not be incorrect to presume that the demand for maida has been increasing in recent years.

(b) The required information is not available, and the value of the information is not likely to be commensurate with the labour and expense involved in collecting it.

(c) and (d). The quantity of maida produced by the mills in each State varies from month to month. A statement is, however, laid on the Table showing the number of mills producing maida in various States and the quantities of maida produced by them separately from imported and indigenous wheat during the period January to October, 1959. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 26.]

Cargo Carried by Indian and Foreign Ships

690. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of cargo imported into and exported from India

separately during each of the financial years ended 31st March, 1958 and 1959;

(b) the total amount of cargo carried by Indian and foreign ships by way of imports and exports separately during each of these financial years; and

(c) the total amount of freight paid for imports and exports separately during each of the financial years to Indian and foreign ships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). 1,19,80,782 tons of cargo (including oil) was imported into, and 68,90,891 tons of cargo was exported from, India through the six major ports during the financial year ended 31st March, 1958. Of these, 12,57,624 tons of import cargo and 5,82,692 tons of export cargo were handled by Indian shipping. The total amount of freight paid on the import and export cargo is being collected.

Similar information for the financial year ended 31st March, 1959 is also being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Derailments between Poona and Bangalore

691. **Shri Mohammed Imam:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of derailments of goods trains between Poona and Bangalore on the Metre Gauge section during the period from the 1st January to the 31st October, 1959;

(b) the loss incurred in each accident; and

(c) the reasons for such frequent derailments?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) During the period April to July 1959 there

were 23 cases of derailments of Goods trains between Poona and Bangalore on the Southern Railway.

(b) Approximate cost of damage to Railway property in respect of these accidents amounts to Rupees fifty thousand.

(c) The main causes of derailments were uneven loading, trains running at excessive speed, defects in permanent way, defects in rolling stock, etc.

Accident at Asansol East Cabin

692. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 20th June, 1959 an accident happened at Asansol East Cabin, Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, how long the line was blocked and the extent of loss suffered by the Railway;

(c) the causes of the accident;

(d) whether any accident bulletin was issued; and

(e) the nature of the action taken against the employees responsible for the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The line was not blocked. There was no damage to the Railway property on account of this accident.

(c) Failure of human element.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Assistant Station Master and the Leverman, Asansol have been suitably punished with stoppage of increments, while punishment against the Driver of the train is being finalised.

Vigilance Cells

693. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Railways be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1430 on the 20th March, 1959 regarding the charge-sheeting of 17 officers on all Railways on the recommendations of the vigilance cells during 1958-59 and state:

(a) since when all these 17 cases are pending;

(b) how many of them have since been decided;

(c) the nature of decision taken in each case; and

(d) the extent of Railway funds involved in these cases?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No 27].

Machinery for Power Projects

694. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) which of the State Governments have asked for foreign exchange for import of equipment and machinery for power projects in their respective States during 1959-60;

(b) what is the requirement given by each of these State Governments; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange actually released or proposed to be released to each of these States?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Almost all the State Governments have asked for release of foreign exchange during the year for implementation of power projects.

(b) A statement indicating the half-yearly foreign exchange requirements, for budget purposes, of core as well as non-core schemes for the year 1959-60 is placed on the Table. [See

Appendix II, annexure No. 28]. These figures are only approximate estimates of the foreign exchange required. Specific requests are to be made by the State Governments for release of foreign exchange for import of any equipment. Each request is considered on its merit, taking into account the essentiality and urgency of the requirements, the indigenous availability of the equipment and the possibility of utilization of foreign credits, taking also into consideration the fact whether the Project for which the equipment is required is included in the core of the Plan or has been accorded priority for release of foreign exchange.

(c) The State-wise break-up of foreign exchange release is not readily available, but the total foreign exchange released up-to-date during the year 1959-60 is Rs. 1527 lakhs. It is not possible to indicate how much foreign exchange is proposed to be released to each of the States, as there is no individual ceiling fixed for any State.

Over-bridge at Rewari

695. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reconstruction of the over-bridge at Rewari Railway Station was taken in hand some months back but was left incomplete;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when Government propose to complete it?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) It is a fact that the work of extension of the foot over-bridge at Rewari Station was stopped.

(b) The work of extension of the foot overbridge had to be stopped as the public was against provision of steps and wanted ramps to be provided.

(c) The work has since been restarted providing ramps instead of steps and is likely to be completed by March, 1960.

Airconditioned Coaches

696. Shri Rameshwar Tanti: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an insignificant number of passengers travel by First Class airconditioned Coaches; and

(b) what is the total loss suffered by the Railways every year for running these Coaches?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No. The occupation of airconditioned accommodation provided on the various trains is generally much above the target fixed for continuance of such services.

(b) The cost of haulage of particular coaches is not ascertainable. It is, therefore, not possible to work out the profit or loss in running the first class airconditioned coaches or to state that they are running at a loss or not.

हिमाचल प्रदेश के गांवों में बिजली

लगाना

६९७. श्री पद्म देव : क्या सिंचाई और बिजलु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने गांवों और नगरों में बिजली लगाई गई; और

(ख) क्या प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना-काल में खरीदा गया बिजली का सब सामान काम में लाया जा चुका है ?

सिंचाई और बिजलु उपमंत्री (श्री हावी):

(क) २०५

(ख) जी हाँ ।

Production Directorate in Railway Board

698. Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Production Directorate has been started in the Railway Board; and

(b) if so, what are its functions?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) A Production Directorate has been set up in order to guide and assist the Railways in introduction of the system of Payment by Results in Railway Repair Workshops, as a step towards increasing productivity.

Railway Protection Force

699. Shri Surya Prasad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of the Railway Protection Force in all categories; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste employees among them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The required information is given below:—

Railway	Strength of R.P.F.	No. of Scheduled Caste
Central	6772	971
Eastern	8983	539
Western	6847	349
Northern	7641	587
Southern	5469	505
North Eastern	4143	230
North East Frontier	2470	215
South Eastern	5917	522
Integral Coach Factory	446	81

रेलवे यात्रियों पर आक्रमण

७००. { श्री जगदीश अग्रवली :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भटौरिया :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १८ नवम्बर, १९५६ का उत्तर रेलवे के बरेली स्टेशन के निकट पीताम्बरपुर स्टेशन पर खड़ी गाँडा-दिर्ला यात्री गाड़ी के कुछ यात्रियों पर कुछ व्यक्तियों ने हमला किया था ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्योम क्या है ;

(ग) इन घटना की जांच के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि घायल यात्रियों को उक्त स्टेशन पर प्राथमिकता उपचार (फर्स्ट एड) की सहायता नुरल नहीं दी गई ; और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) :

(क) और (ख) जी हाँ। १४-११-५६ का, जब न० १ आर० एम० डी० गाडी पीताम्बरपुर स्टेशन पर खड़ी थी, ४ आदमियों ने तीसरे दर्जे के एक डिब्बे में घुसने की कोशिश की और उस डिब्बे में बैठे यात्रियों ने उन्हें अन्दर आने से रोका। इस पर इन ४ आदमियों ने खिड़की पर पत्थर फेंके जिसकी वजह से एक यात्री और उस डिब्बे में बैठे एक यात्री का ऊपर का एक दाँत टूट गया। इसके बाद ये चार आदमी जबरदस्ती खिड़की के रास्ते डिब्बे में घुस गये।

(ग) भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा १२० के अर्थान इन ४ आदमियों के खिलाफ मामला दर्ज किया गया है और बरेली की रेलवे पुलिस इसकी जांच कर रही है।

(ब) और (ङ). जिस यात्री का दांत टूट गया था, सिर्फ उसी को चोट आई और गाई ने प्रथम उपचार (First aid) करने को कहा, तो उस यात्री ने मना कर दिया।

12.17 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

EXPLOSION IN ASANSOL

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion tabled by Shri S. M. Banerjee. It relates to the—

“urgent need to discuss the serious explosion on 29th November, 1959 at 5 P.M. at Jamuria Bazar, Asansol, resulting in death of 13 persons and serious injuries to more than 200 persons”.

What connection has the Centre with this?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I say...

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly answer the specific question and not make a statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not making a statement.

Mr. Speaker: My question is specific. Is that the property of the Centre or is the Centre responsible for safeguarding it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Centre is responsible for any explosives because it is the duty of the Inspector of Explosives to see that they are properly stored and so on. This explosion took place in a godown. That is quite clear. I would like to know how an explosives godown could be situated in a bazar. The fact that 13 people were killed and 200 injured will show the seriousness of the explosion. I want to know further details. This is not a matter of censure against Government.

Mr. Speaker: I only wanted to know whether the Central Government were in any way responsible for the stocking of the explosives there which might have resulted in the deaths of so many persons.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Inspector of Explosives is a Central Government employee.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): At this stage, we have very little information at our disposal. The accident is reported to have happened at Asansol yesterday evening at about 5 P.M. As soon as we read about it in the papers, we contacted our Inspector of Explosives in Calcutta who informed us that no licence for this had been issued by him—for this godown at Jamuria bazar, near Asansol, where the explosion took place. No licence whatsoever was issued. Possibly it is an unauthorised godown which had stored these explosives. Or it might have been issued by the local authorities who had the power to give licence for storing explosives up to a quantity of 50 lbs. The Inspector of Explosives is proceeding to Asansol and will report to us as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker: A further report will be submitted to the House as soon as possible.

In view of the statement made by the hon. Minister, I do not think it is necessary to pursue this matter. I do not give my consent to this adjournment motion. He will give all the necessary information; he is not trying to hide anything.

INCIDENT AT CHINESE AND AMERICAN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of another adjournment motion from Shri Braj Raj Singh. It is about the

‘Grave anxiety being expressed all over the country consequent upon the activities of the Chinese and American Consulate in Bombay as a result of which ine Chinese and another American national were mishandled on 26th and 27th November, 1959 at Bombay. The incident may draw us nearer the cold war.’

A calling attention notice on the same subject was received by me on the 28th November from Shri Vajpaye and others and it has been referred to the hon. Prime Minister. There is no case for an adjournment motion here if the Chinese Embassy locks up an American and the American Embassy has offered a counter suggestion except that it is causing some anxiety in the House and in the newspapers. In any case, I am not going to allow it. Let us know our limitations and the jurisdiction of this House. But to allay any unrest that may have arisen with respect to the working of the Embassies here I would like to know the situation from the hon. Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I can well understand the desire of the House to know about this. It is a very extraordinary occurrence that has taken place during the last 2 or 3 days in Bombay. It is an unusual type of thing. I cannot even now give any correct or official account because I do not know it. A good deal has appeared in the daily Press and I can only repeat part of that and can add to it here and there.

On the afternoon of the 27th November the U.S. Ambassador saw the Foreign Secretary and informed him that Chang Chien Yuh, Bombay representative of the Chinese Import Export Corporation had requested political asylum at the U.S. Consulate General in Bombay at 11.30 hours, the previous day, that is, November 26th. The Embassy had informed the State Department and asked for their instructions. In the meantime the Embassy wanted to inform the Government of India. The Foreign Secretary took note of the information but said that Government would have to look into the matter and would reserve their comments. Late in the evening the Minister-Counsellor of the U.S. Embassy reported to the Foreign Secretary that the Chinese who had sought asylum had gone back to the Chinese Consulate General in Bombay and that an American national was

being detained in the Chinese Consular premises. He added that owing to some difficulties of telephonic communication he could not give the latest information.

On November 28th, the U.S. Embassy lodged a formal complaint about the kidnapping and detention of the American national in the Chinese Consulate General. On the 27th afternoon, that is, the same day, as we received the first information from the U.S. Ambassador, on the 27th afternoon, the Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Delhi saw the Director of the Eastern Division in the Ministry of External Affairs to complain about the demonstration in front of the Chinese Embassy premises. He also mentioned that a member of the Consulate-General of China in Bombay Chang Chien Yuh had been kidnapped by an American the previous day.

On the 27th morning Chang and the American were passing in a taxi by the Chinese Consulate-General when Chang asked the taxi driver to stop and managed to get down. The American tried to drag him back. A scuffle ensued in the course of which the American was taken into the Consulate premises. The Consulate-General also informed the local police station at 1.30 p.m. The American was taken away by the Bombay Police.

Further details of the incident were received from the American Embassy yesterday. The Embassy also sent the Ministry a full statement which they had issued on this incident. According to these reports Chang Chieng Yuh had voluntarily sought asylum at the U.S. Consulate-General in Bombay on November 26th. He was kept at a cottage belonging to the Consulate General on the seaside where he spent the night. On the 27th morning he was found walking away with a portion of the tape on which his statement had been recorded. He was, therefore, followed by Mr. Armstrong, the Security Guard of the U.S. Consulate-General. Chang is reported to have told Armstrong that he was going back to the American Consulate-General to get something which he had

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

left there. They both went in a taxi. As the taxi was about to enter the American Consulate-General Chang objected. He therefore went on and stood a few yards from the gate of the Chinese Consulate-General. Chang then shouted to some people in the Consulate General. Armstrong was then pushed into the Consulate premises. He was kept bound with a rope there and the Bombay police got him released at 1.50 p.m. Armstrong sustained some superficial injuries. The allegations are serious and are now being investigated by the Bombay police authorities. Kidnapping and detention of a foreign national is clearly outside the functions of a Consulate-General and the complaints will have to be fully investigated. Meantime Government had advised the Consulates-General that the persons involved in this incident should not leave India until investigation has been completed, without the concurrence of the Government of India.

These are the facts. It will be noticed that the statements made on behalf of the two Consulates-General contradict each other in many important particulars. And, unless fuller investigation is made it is difficult to say which is more correct. In this matter the two principal persons concerned are obviously the Chinese gentleman, Chang Chien Yuh and the American Armstrong. Thus far neither of these two have met the police or been examined although a brief statement was made by Chang Chien Yuh in the early stages.

There are, of course, other important witnesses, one of them being the taxi driver who took them. He has, I believe, made a statement to the Bombay police. So, this is a matter which requires further investigation.

This morning the Chinese Ambassador called at our Foreign Office and saw the Foreign Secretary. He formally complained that Chang Chien Yuh had been kidnapped by the personnel of the U.S. Consulate-General, at 11 a.m. on November 26th and was

detained by them until 7 a.m. on November 27th.

According to the Chinese Ambassador, on the 27th morning when Chang Chien Yuh was trying to run back into the Chinese Consulate-General he was chased with a knife by the personnel of the U.S. Consulate-General in Bombay. The Chinese Consulate-General stopped the American and protected Chang Chien Yuh. He also informed the Bombay Police by telephone.

All this sounds more like some piece of fiction than reality. So, this is quite extraordinary that such a thing should happen. Such facts as are known to us have been placed before the House. Of course, we shall inform the House of any further developments when they occur.

Of course, there is a police aspect and an international aspect or diplomatic aspect of it. Obviously, the police aspect comes into the picture if either of the parties puts in a complaint to the police for an enquiry. Thus far neither party has done so except that they have come to our Foreign Office and made complaints—both the American Embassy and the Chinese Embassy here. The privileges of Consulate General are more limited than those of embassies, though a wide latitude is shown to them normally in regard to these privileges.

These are the facts, Sir, so far as we know at present; whenever further information comes I shall place it before the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): May I know whether the U.S. Embassy here sought the reactions of the Government of India about the grant of a visa—it has been given in the Press that they wanted to consult the Consulate General in Bombay—to a Chinese national in view of the strained relationship which exists today between China and India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just informed the House that on the afternoon of the 27th the U.S. Ambassador

saw the Foreign Secretary and informed him of the previous incidents—the other incidents had not occurred by then—and the Foreign Secretary took note of it. He said that he had come to inform our Government as he had to inform the State Department and the Foreign Secretary told him that the Government would look into the matter, it was a complicated matter and so on and he reserved his comments.

Shri Vajpayee (Bairampur): Sir, recently an armed guard has been posted at the Chinese trade agency in Kalimpong. May I know if there is any proposal....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That does not arise out of this.

Shri Vajpayee: It does arise. Sir, may I make a submission? If there would have been an armed guard at the Chinese Consulate in Bombay....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. He has tabled another adjournment motion, but I have disallowed it. If the hon. Minister wants to make a statement on that I have no objection.

Shri Vajpayee: May I put another question?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow any question about Kalimpong on this question about Bombay.

Shri Vajpayee: I want to ask a question about Bombay. Is it a fact..

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have heard him. He wants to put a question on Kalimpong and connect it with Bombay.

Shri Vajpayee: Both are inter-connected. If there would have been an armed guard, there would have been no such incident.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; the hon. Member must control himself. In view of the statement of the hon. Prime Minister I do not think there is any need to give my consent to this motion.

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): May I know whether the Government of India would ask the Government of

Bombay to submit a detailed report on the subject within a short time?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We represent the Bombay Government here; of course, whatever I say is based on the reports supplied to us by the Bombay Government. How else do I get them?

Mr. Speaker: So far as Kalimpong is concerned, this is not at all a matter for adjournment motion. Also, it is a matter of law and order. If an armed guard has been posted in front of....

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, I am not pressing for my adjournment motion; I have accepted your judgment on that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I just say, Sir, to remove any doubts that may be there, that the placing of an armed guard in Kalimpong has, of course, nothing to do with this. It has little to do even with the charges that have been made, of Chinese propaganda etc. It is placed there almost entirely to protect the Chinese Consul in Kalimpong because there is a good deal of feeling and therefore it has been placed in order to avoid incidents.

Shri Vajpayee: May I say that this feeling is widespread. May I know why only the Trade Agency in Kalimpong has been singled out for posting of an armed guard? Why not post armed guards at other agencies also?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member knows that Kalimpong has often been mentioned here in connection with all kinds of special activities and all that. Also, really, our own trade agents in Gyantse and Yatung, for the same purpose, have the so-called protection as armed guards have been placed around them by the Chinese authority there.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO INDIAN AIRCRAFT RULES

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under

[Shri P. Subbarayan]

sub-section (3) of Section 5 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1225, dated the 7th November, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937 together with an Explanatory Note thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1730/59.]

**REPORT OF INDIAN DELEGATION TO
W.H.O. REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
S.E.A.**

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Twelfth Session of the World Health Organisation Regional Committee for South-East Asia held at Kandy (Ceylon) in September, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1731/59.]

**AMENDMENT TO RICE MILLING INDUSTRY
(REGULATION AND LICENSING) RULES**

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1276, dated the 21st November, 1959 making certain amendment to the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1732/59.]

**NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES ACT**

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 661, dated the 30th July, 1958.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1219, dated the 22nd December, 1958.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 1188, dated the 25th October, 1959.
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 1081, dated the 15th November, 1958 making certain further amendments to the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order, 1957.

- (v) G.S.R. No. 60, dated the 17th January, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1733/59.]

REPORT OF THE PAY COMMISSION ETC.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following documents:—

- (i) Report of the Commission of Enquiry on emoluments and conditions of service of Central Government employees;
- (ii) Statistical supplement to the Report of the Commission of Enquiry on emoluments and conditions of service of Central Government employees;
- (iii) Summary of the main recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry on emoluments and conditions of service of Central Government employees; and
- (iv) A statement giving the recommendations of the Pay Commission and Government's decisions thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1734/59.]

Sir, with your permission, I rise to make a brief statement about the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry on Emoluments and Conditions of Service of Central Government Employees, otherwise referred to as the Pay Commission.

As the House is aware, a Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice Jagannadhadar, Judge of the Supreme Court, was set up in August 1957 to examine the principles which should govern the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of the Central Government employees and recommend such changes as might be considered desirable. The Commission submitted towards the end of 1957 an Interim Report on which Government issued orders in December 1957. The final Report of the Commission was received towards the end of August 1959 and the Government have now considered and taken decisions on

some of the major recommendations contained in the Report. I have laid on the Table of the House a statement showing these recommendations and Government's decisions thereon. Copies of the Report of the Commission together with copies of summaries of the main recommendations are being sent to the Library of the House for the use of hon. Members. A resolution embodying the decisions of Government is being issued separately.

One of the major recommendations of the Commission is that the minimum remuneration of a Central Government employee which is at present Rs. 75 should be increased to Rs. 80 per month. Another important recommendation is to merge with the basic pay the full rates of dearness allowance as they existed prior to the grant of interim relief in 1957. A third important recommendation is to split the minimum remuneration of Rs. 80 into a basic pay of Rs. 70 related to the cost of living index of 100 for 1949 and a separate dearness allowance of Rs. 10 related to the average cost of living index for the year 1958. This rate of Rs. 10 will be applied to salaries below Rs. 150 and thereafter, there will be a dearness allowance of Rs. 20 per month for salaries upto Rs. 300 per month with marginal adjustments upto a total of Rs. 320. The basic minimum pay of a Central Government employee will thus become Rs. 70 per month instead of the present Rs. 50, (made up of a pay of Rs. 30 and a dearness pay of Rs. 20) and similarly there will be a substantial increase in pay in the higher ranges, which will count as emoluments for calculating retirement benefits. Government have accepted all these recommendations as well as some other improvements suggested by the Commission in the matter of retirement benefits. Government have also accepted with some improvements the Commission's recommendations in respect of House Rent and Compensatory Allowances in the costlier localities.

The various improvements in pay and allowances will cost about Rs. 16

crores per annum and will have effect from the 1st November, 1959. For service rendered during the period 1st July, 1959 to 31st October, 1959, the amounts will be worked out on the basis of the revised rates of pay and allowances and credited to the provident fund accounts of the employees as an *ex gratia* contribution by Government. In addition, the increased pensionary benefits resulting from the Government's decisions will also cost a substantial amount which will be of the order of about Rs. 2 crores per annum. The additional commitments on account of pay and allowances and pensionary charges will increase progressively over a period of years and the effect on Government finances will, therefore, in the long run, be considerably more than the minimum recurring cost of Rs. 18 crores per annum.

The House will appreciate that, in the present state of national economy, when the execution of the various development plans is of primary importance, this involves a serious burden on the available resources. It is Government's intention to take certain measures to mitigate the effect of this additional burden and to avert any possible inflationary tendencies that may result from the increase in remuneration. Government have accepted the Commission's recommendation to make subscription to a general provident fund compulsory for all employees. Those who are already required to subscribe at the higher rate of 8-1/3 per cent. of pay to a contributory or non-contributory provident fund will be required to continue to subscribe at that higher rate, and the others will be required to subscribe at least 6 per cent. of their pay to a general provident fund. Government also intend to rationalise the existing procedures, particularly in executive and operational agencies which are responsible for a large proportion of public expenditure. The results of the works and methods studies already carried out lead me to hope that substantial economies can be achieved which will, to some extent, keep in check the mounting costs of administration. It is expected that

[Shri Morarji Desai]

some of the staff will become surplus following the proposed rationalisation and simplification of procedures and improvement of existing methods. It is Government's intention that the surplus personnel should be absorbed in future vacancies and not retrenched from their existing employments.

The Commission have recommended an increase in the age of superannuation to 58 for those who are now governed by the superannuation rule of 55. In the case of categories who are eligible to serve upto the age of 60, the Commission's recommendation is to bring down the age to 58 for future recruits while allowing the existing persons to continue upto 60. Government have carefully considered this matter and come to the conclusion that on balance it would be advisable to maintain the *status quo* and to make no changes in the existing superannuation age limits. In taking this decision, Government have been influenced by two considerations, viz.,

- (1) the adverse effect which raising the retirement age would have on the employment opportunities available to educated young men and women in the immediate future on account of the continuance in service for three more years of persons who will otherwise retire from service; and
- (2) the adverse consequences of the retention of inefficient persons beyond the age of 55.

These considerations acquire added importance because of the likelihood of surplus personnel resulting from improved work-methods, since the process of their absorption will be delayed in the event of the superannuation age being raised by three years. It is Government's intention that grant of extension of service should continue to be governed by the existing orders, viz., extension is to be given freely to scientific and technical personnel, but extension for the rest would be an exception rather than the rule and would have to be justified strictly on grounds of public interest.

Government have also taken a decision on the Commission's recommendation about holidays, casual leave and hours of work of staff in administrative offices of the Central Government. It is proposed to reduce the number of holidays from 23 to 16 in a year, casual leave from 15 to 12 and to make one Saturday in a month a full holiday. On the other Saturdays of the month, however, the hours of work will be the same as on other working days. With the improvements in the minimum remuneration and in retirement benefits, Government are confident that public opinion will support these small increases in working hours and join with Government in calling upon workers in all Government services for the maximum and uninterrupted output and increased production.

In addition to the recommendations on which decisions have already been taken by Government, the Commission have made a number of other recommendations on various matters concerning the conditions of service of Central Government employees. These recommendations are being examined by Government and decisions will be taken as early as possible.

I should like to take this opportunity of placing on record Government's deep appreciation of the invaluable work done by the Commission in dealing with this complicated matter and presenting a lucid and illuminating Report on the various issues involved.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Since certain recommendations have been accepted by Government, I would like to know whether this House will be taken into confidence and a discussion on the subject be held in this session itself, because there are contradictions. For instance, there are certain curtailments in holidays and as regards the workers are concerned.—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know if the Minister is prepared to have a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: There are two courses open. First, the Government themselves may move that the report be taken into consideration. Is there any proposal of that kind?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no proposal. We have already considered the report and passed orders. But, if there is going to be a discussion here

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Are they prepared to have a discussion?

Mr. Speaker: Copies of the report together with the decisions of the Government, accepting or not accepting particular proposals, are being sent to the Library. Hon. Members know.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The discussion will take only two hours.

Mr. Speaker: If the Government are not willing to bring up a motion by themselves, and if hon. Members think it is necessary to have a discussion, they may table a motion and I shall consider the desirability or otherwise in due course.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I move that a discussion be held

Mr. Speaker: I cannot accept this oral motion.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): The hon. Minister was mentioning that the report will be sent to the Library. I would like to know whether copies of the report and the recommendations, and the decisions of the Government, will be placed on the Table and whether they will be made available to Members.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what I have said.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Copies may be made available at least to those Members who may desire to have it

Mr. Speaker: Are printed copies of the report available? I think they will be made available.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As and when printed copies are available they will be distributed.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; they will be distributed to hon. Members.

ORPHANAGES AND OTHER CHARITABLE HOMES (SUPERVISION AND CONTROL) BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the supervision and control of orphanages, homes for neglected women or children and other like institutions and for matters connected therewith.

12:48 hrs.

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE BILL*

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the institution known as the Indian Statistical Institute having at present its registered office in Calcutta to be an institution of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected therewith

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to declare the institution known as the Indian Statistical Institute having at present its registered office in Calcutta to be an institution of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I introduce the Bill.

12.49 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (EIGHTH AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

Sir, this Bill refers only to two articles of the Constitution, namely, articles 333 and 334. It does not call for any elaborate speech. The articles to which I have referred are connected with articles 330, 331 and 332. Under article 330, reservation of seats was made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the House of the People, and under article 332 similar reservation was provided for the Assemblies in the States. Article 331 provides for nomination of members not exceeding two in number of the Anglo-Indian community, and article 333 provides for similar nomination, without any limits as regards numbers, in the States by the respective Governors of such States. The period of reservation and nomination under the Constitution, when it was passed, was fixed at ten years. Those ten years will expire on the 26th of January, 1960. So, it became necessary to bring a Bill of this type before this House.

The reasons which weighed with, and influenced, the Constituent Assembly in making provisions for these reservations have not ceased to exist. There has been an appreciable improvement in the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and, to a lesser extent, of the Scheduled Tribes. But the position has not changed basically. Government has made every attempt to help the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also, to some extent, the Anglo-Indian community. As a result of various measures taken by Government some progress has been made in the field of education and administration and even economically the position is somewhat better than what it was at the time when the Constitution was pas-

sed. During the First Five Year Plan about Rs. 28 crores were spent over these classes, an addition to the benefits that accrued to them from the general expenditure made in the budget. During the Second Five Year Plan this amount was almost trebled. There has been also some improvement in the number of boys and girls reading in schools and colleges, and the number of post-matric scholars who get stipends from the Centre and also from the States has also increased materially. But, still, we have only been able to touch a fringe of the question. It is yet to be tackled continuously for a longer period so that the members of these classes may be able to stand on their own feet.'

As hon. Members are aware, our Constitution provides a definite ideal or objective before us, and has also prescribed in a way the methods through which that objective is to be attained. We are all pledged under the Constitution to the achievement and enforcement of the principles of social, economic and political justice, equality of opportunity, liberty of individual, worship, speech and so on, and fraternity among all citizens and all classes. We have also provided a number of Fundamental Rights in our Constitution for safeguarding the rights of individuals. So, we have to take all these fundamental bases of our Constitution into account when we deal with matters concerning the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes.

The progress that they have made, as I have said, is appreciable. But the question that arises with regard to their representation in the Lok Sabha,

or in the State Assemblies, is a simple one, and everyone here can, I think, easily answer it. If this reservation is withdrawn, will they be returned in adequate numbers, in proportion to their population or thereabouts is the question, so far as this particular aspect of this problem is concerned. I think it will have to be conceded that they would not be able to hold their own against other sections of our community or nation. So, political justice by itself requires that adequate provision should be made for their representation in the Lok Sabha and also in the State Assemblies. If they were in a position to contest the seats on their own strength and be returned, then the need for such reservation would not be as pressing as it is just at present. But I hope there will be general agreement in this House that if this reservation is withdrawn their representation will become inadequate and become even weaker. (Interruption). Well, I have heard someone saying something in a hushed voice.

13 hrs.

Shri Silva Raj (Chingleput—Reserved—Sch. Castes): No, Sir. I said 'Question'.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Counter-question.

Shri G. B. Pant: The hon. Member who questioned it has never been in favour of the principles which were enunciated by Gandhiji.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): He contested a reserved seat.

Shri G. B. Pant: He belongs to a party, which has rebelled and is indulging in all sorts of practices and methods to keep alive the spirit of separatism.

Shri Manay (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Sch. Castes): What do those reservations mean?

Shri G. B. Pant: He has been consistently opposed to anything we contribute towards the integration and towards the direction of solidarity within the Hindu fold or in the country itself. There have been some disintegrating forces which have been at work. He has, somehow by conspiracy of events or otherwise, happened to be involved in and among those forces. So, when he puts forward a sort of caveat like that, I would say that those who do not want reservation need not stand from any reserved seat. It is open to them. They are not to seek election from a reserved seat.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): They are all Buddhists now.

Shri G. B. Pant: If they want to go further, they can also ask the Scheduled Castes members not to vote for them but to vote for others. So, their liberty is not in any way fettered by the proposals that are embodied in this Bill. But, however, that is a minor thing.

What I was submitting was that I do want everyone to be able to stand on his own feet and on his own legs. We want everyone in this country to develop a sense of self-respect. It is not only a question of conferring economic benefits of working for educational advancement or the like. There is something more involved in it and to me the main question is as to how to resuscitate and vitalise the suppressed soul of the Scheduled Castes. So, this Bill embodies an appeal to the conscience of this House. We have a provision in our Constitution for the abolition of untouchability. But we have to confess that in spite of the attempts made by us, we have not been able to wipe out, to abrogate and to efface this blot and this stain from our community. All evils that are associated with this basic evil will continue. Economic backwardness,

[Shri G. B. Pant]

social backwardness, educational backwardness are indissolubly and inseparably bound to and tied up with untouchability. I want that stage to be reached when there will be a spirit of self-reliance, of self-respect and of that feelings which spurs people on to greater and nobler activity to be generated in the members of the Scheduled Castes.

I know that if they go on working, they will perhaps attain further progress in educational, administrative and other fields. But in that respect too, we have to remember that if they had made progress in those directions that progress too is, to a large extent, due to their representation in the legislatures—in the Parliament and in the Assemblies. Once they cease to occupy that position which enables them to influence the decisions of the Government and also of this House then the measures that are being taken may, instead of being multiplied and strengthened, lose much of their strength and vitality. So, even for the achievement of these purposes it is necessary to extend the period which is going to close shortly.

It has to be remembered that this provision of reservation for these Castes does not involve any communal question. There is no communal aspect of the problem. To speak of communities, when we are considering the different sections in terms of their faiths and religions is not correct. The communal problem arises when members who profess different religions and different faiths are pitted against each other. But here they are part and parcel of the Hindu community. They do not form a separate community of their own. There is no question of minority also as such, because they belong to the majority community and are part of the blood and flesh of that community. So, there is no question even of a minority being given safeguards as such. But the social stranglehold of ages has to be removed and we have to work specially through these

and other measures for the spiritual salvation—I am using the term not in the sense in which it is sometimes interpreted, but in the ordinary sense—of our brethren that they should be able to work shoulder to shoulder with us, that we all may thereby gain fresh strength through the emancipation of their souls. They have been deprived of human dignity for a long time. We want them to recover that manhood in its ample plenitude so that they may not only be of service to the country but they may also be in a position to lead the country onward. So, it is with a view to bring about that spiritual change that we want further extension of this period. Everything else will follow as a natural consequence. Once their hearts are strengthened, their social health is restored, they will be able not only to hold their own but also to bear our own burdens and to lead us on for they have lived in adversity for ages and they can even now put up with hardships for the sake of the country. Their patriotism has enabled them to bear all these disabilities when many other avenues were open to them as some of my friends have demonstrated by their behaviour. But, they have stuck to what they inherited and their heritage has to be preserved. But, it has to be purified; it has to be ennobled so that they may feel that they have that confidence in themselves which will enable them to instil confidence in others. Because, a weak man can be a source of weakness to others and there can be no strength unless there is spiritual strength. For that we want to continue our efforts and it is with that object that we have introduced this Bill.

I hope that it will commend itself, as I said, to the conscience of this House.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

There are as many as 13 amendments.

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopergaon): Sir, may I raise a point of order?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri B. C. Kamble: My point of order is that this Bill is *ultra vires* of article 17 of the Constitution of India. When a question was put on 12th September, 1957, with regard to the criteria adopted for determining Scheduled Castes or declaring the Scheduled Castes, the reply given by the Government was this. On that day, Shrimati Alva said that the criteria for specification of the Scheduled Castes are that they should.....

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members, who want to raise a point of order, must first state the point. If there is any difficulty, I will ask them for further enlightenment. He need not start arguing. Let him state the point.

Shri B. C. Kamble: The point is that the criterion which has been officially accepted by the Government is.....

Mr. Speaker: Leave that alone. He wants to block the consideration of this Bill. How am I to accept it and on what ground? What is the point? How is the House not competent to proceed with this Bill? That is the point.

Shri B. C. Kamble: That is the point. Article 17 says:

"'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of 'Untouchability' shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law."

What has been stated in article 17 is that any disability arising out of Untouchability is forbidden. But, the Government has made an official criterion for declaring the Scheduled Castes, or if a person is to be declared that he belongs to the Scheduled Castes, that he must, in addition to being backward, suffer from the tangible disability of untoucha-

bility. That is what I am reading. I am not reading an irrelevant thing.

Mr. Speaker: Because they are Scheduled Castes, you ought to practise untouchability?

Shri B. C. Kamble: So long as the Government's criterion is in relation to untouchability which is abolished and forbidden, this is *ultra vires*. Either the Government must give up this criterion. If the Government give up this criterion for declaring the Scheduled Castes, this Bill will be perfectly all right. So long as this criterion is not abandoned, this is forbidden under article 17 of the Constitution. That is my contention.

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not quite understand what is the point of order, because, I am asking for extension of the period of reservation. If the hon. Member would be prepared to support the Bill in case its provisions can be so shaped that he could have the benefit of them, he can argue in that way. There is nothing to prevent him from doing so. But, what has been stated in this article is perfectly correct that untouchability has been abolished. Untouchability is an offence. Murder is an offence. Many other things are offences. But, still they do happen. So long as they happen, we cannot deny their existence. For, after all, they do happen. I do not see how that affects this Bill at all.

Shri B. C. Kamble: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the test for determining the Scheduled Castes will be, whether the test for future election on the reserved seats according to this Bill, if it is passed, will be that he must suffer from the tangible disability of untouchability. If the tangible disability is to be the test, the provision which is made in the name of Scheduled Castes in this Bill is *ultra vires* of article 17 of the Constitution. That is my point. I would like to know whether this is the criterion.

Shri G. B. Pant: When article 17 of the Constitution was passed, simul-

[Shri G. B. Pant]

taneously articles 333 and 334 were also passed. Under the Constitution, the President issues and promulgates an Order under which the list of Scheduled Castes is given. The only condition is that they should belong to the Hindu fold and in the case of Sikh Mazhabies, there is also a provision. So, the Order that is in force today will continue to be in force with such amendments as may be necessary.

Shri B. C. Kamble: It is true.....

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing more to be heard.

Shri B. C. Kamble: It is true that article 17 of the Constitution and the other articles were passed together. At that time the criterion for Scheduled Caste was entirely different. According to the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly, it related to the standard of education, it related to certain social disabilities. It did not actually relate to the actual practice of untouchability. Now, it seems that the Government has made a departure. In the year 1957, they have said that untouchability is a test. Therefore, I submit that this is *ultra vires*.

Mr. Speaker: We are not concerned with that. I have heard him sufficiently.

A point of order has been raised to the further progress of the Bill on the ground that this Bill militates against the provisions of article 17 which prohibits the practice of untouchability in any shape or form. As rightly pointed out by the hon. Home Minister, side by side with this, there is provision made in the same Constitution along with article 17 empowering the President or the House to reserve certain seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the Definition article, article 366, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are mentioned in sub-clause (24). There is no reference to untouchability in that description of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Untouchability is abolished.

So far as we are concerned, we have abolished the practice of untouchability and the word untouchable is not used in any shape or form. This Bill is not concerned with untouchables as such; it deals with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is open to the President to set out who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We are concerned only with that. What other considerations the Government will have is not a matter for us to go into. (Interruption). Order, order. If the hon. Member takes exception to any rule or practice, he will come separately, but not raise it as a point of order against the further progress of this Bill.

Therefore, I rule out this point of order. There is nothing in it.

Shri B. C. Kamble: May I make a submission? . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the hon. Member. I cannot give him any more indulgence now.

Shri B. C. Kamble: I am not raising any point of order. . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will resume his seat.

There are about thirteen amendments to this motion, and all of them are for circulating the Bill for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon. Under the rules, it is competent for me to select any one of them. I shall select the second one that stands in the name of Shri Tyagi and Shri A. C. Guha.

An Hon. Member: Shri Tyagi is absent.

Mr. Speaker: Shri A. C. Guha is here. Does he want to move it?

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I may not like to move the amendment but there are certain points which require clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members who want to move their amendments will kindly rise in their seats, so that it

may be possible for me to select one amendment.

Shri D. A. Katti (Chlkodi): I want to move my amendment No. 12.

Shri B. C. Kamble: I want to move my amendment No. 10.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): I want to move my amendment No. 8.

Mr. Speaker: I shall choose Shri B. K. Gaikwad's amendment, namely amendment No. 8, because it does not appear to be dilatory since it seeks to put this off only till the 20th December, 1959; the hon. Member says that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 20th December, 1959, thereby still allowing two more days for this House to consider this Bill and send it to the other House.

Therefore, of all the amendments, apart from the question of merits, this amendment seems to be not one of a dilatory nature.

Shri B. C. Kamble: How is it possible to have public opinion within twenty days? That cannot be a reasonable amendment at all.

Mr. Speaker: The most reasonable amendment is No. 8. The others are not taken. This is the amendment that has been selected by me. Is the hon. Member moving it?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Yes.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 20th December, 1959." (8)

Mr. Speaker: Both the original motion and this amendment are before the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): I rise to accord my support to the motion moved by the hon. Minister for amending the Constitution. . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat for a minute. Regarding the procedure that has to be adopted, I might say that hon. Members will have to be here in their seats for the voting, since this is a Bill to amend the Constitution. Now, five hours have been allotted for all the stages of the Bill. How long will the consideration stage take?

Shri G. B. Pant: Three hours.

Shri B. C. Kamble: There should be enough time for general discussion in case extra time is required, the time allotted to this may be extended, so that there could be a full discussion.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of extension. There is nothing in this Bill except mere extension of the period and regulating the Anglo-Indians' representation, by fixing the number. If hon. Members do not want it at all, in one word, they can say, 'No, we have not become scheduled yet; it is a dishonour to us to call ourselves Scheduled', and as the Home Minister has rightly said, whoever thinks so need not stand for the seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes. I am only repeating what he has said. Therefore, there is nothing much to be said on this point. Now, how many hours should be given for the general discussion?

Shri Barrow (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Four hours for the consideration stage.

Mr. Speaker: So, let there be four hours for the consideration motion and one hour for the other stages. But that will include the reply of the hon. Minister also.

Shri G. B. Pant: Let it be 3 hours for the general discussion and 1½ hours for the other stages.

Mr. Speaker: The reply to the debate on the consideration motion will take more time than that on the clauses. Therefore, let us have 4 hours for the consideration motion and

[Mr. Speaker]

1 hour for the clauses and the third reading.

We started at about 12.45 p.m.; so, we shall have to carry on till about 5.45 p.m. Will the hon. Minister reply tomorrow?

Shri G. B. Pant: No, I shall finish it today.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I expect the House will sit longer.

Some Hon. Members: He may reply tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: This is a small matter. So, everything can be finished today. Hon. Members will only be too anxious to go away after the consideration stage is over. I do not think there will be sufficient quorum here after that. That is my difficulty.

Under these circumstances, we shall dispose of all this today itself. This Bill has to be passed by a majority of the Members of the House and by not less than two-thirds of the number of Members present and voting. I do not want to impose obligations on hon. Members who do not attend the House regularly, by asking them to come again tomorrow. I shall try to allow them to take rest.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am happy to be able to accord to what the Home Minister said my full support, in regard to the motion which he has made. I understand that perhaps from a theoretical point of view, when we have got election by means of adult suffrage.....

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will take only fifteen minutes each, and not more than that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am prepared to concede that from a purely theoretical point of view, when we have adult suffrage, it may be desirable to have no reservation of any sort, but as the Home Minister has made very clear and as our experience testifies, it is very necessary for

us to lend a helping hand to the weaker elements in our country, and that is the principal reason why we wish to extend the period of reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

As a matter of fact, it has been one of the more notable achievements of the Constituent Assembly that it has done away altogether with separate electorates and the possibility of the growth of separatism which has produced such deleterious effects in the history of our country. But, at the same time, realities had to be faced, and reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had got to be provided for.

Even today, I discover, as so many questions in this House have elicited, that in spite of *bona fide* efforts on the part of Government—I concede that such efforts are made—the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the administration is still unfortunately very limited. I do not have to refer to the statistics in this regard. Very often, in this House, we have listened to this phenomenon, and it is most undesirable that in spite of certain efforts, the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who represent the weaker elements in our country in the administration is still very inadequate. It, therefore, is very clear that for quite some time, it may be necessary to make sure that the real representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are assisted to come to the legislatures of our country. It may be that on account of the vagaries of our elections and the particular proclivities of political parties, maybe, sometimes, the real representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not returned to the legislatures concerned. But that is a matter which we can only hope that with the advance of progress in our country we shall be able to eliminate. In the meantime, unless, I feel, there is some special protection to the Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes, it would not be at all fair. That is why I say that it is very necessary that we continue the provision for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for a further period of ten years.

In this connection, I recall that some time ago, we saw reports in the papers, and we also heard from our friends, about the conversion of large numbers of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes to Buddhism. Well, that might have been motivated by a variety of factors, but I wish to plead with the Home Minister that he should make special efforts to see to it that those who have been converted to a religion other than Hinduism, formally speaking, are not deprived of the advantage of this extension of the reservation. Members of the Scheduled Castes should not be penalised for having been converted to Buddhism and, having, therefore, gone out of the orbit of Hinduism, formally speaking. I feel that those who have been converted to Buddhism should certainly be comprised, and should certainly be included within the ambit of the legislation now proposed. I know also that the main principle which we should observe in regard to assisting the weaker elements of our population should be the principle of economic disabilities. Now, it so happens that the Members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also, by and large, in an economically backward condition, and, therefore, they satisfy that criterion.

There are other sections of the population which, because of economic backwardness, should secure special assistance. But I concede that it is not perhaps possible by means of a legislative provision to offer particular safeguards for those who are economically disabled. Almost the entire population of our country is economically backward, and that is why it would perhaps, technically

speaking, be rather difficult to make any special provision for them, except by means of social legislation of the sort which a State like ours should promote. But the main principle is surely the principle of assistance to those who suffer from economic disability, and it is only because the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are, at the same time, in a very backward position economically that they require to be given such assistance. Therefore, I feel that the provision in the Bill which has been moved by the Home Minister is such that it ought to have our support.

I do not also oppose the idea of the extension of the provision in regard to the representation of Anglo-Indians by nomination for a further period of ten years. I do not oppose it all. But in this connection, I wish to make one observation, and that is this. I have felt that perhaps on the part of the Anglo-Indian community, a real effort has not been made as yet to integrate themselves with the rest of the Indian population. I know that there are very capable members of the Anglo-Indian community. Some of them we see in this House. There is no reason why they should not, like the Parsees, who are ably represented in this House and who do not have any special representation by means of a system which, on principle, is rather objectionable, namely, the principle of nomination, integrate themselves with the rest of the population. The Anglo-Indians here, for example, have a one-member constituency possibly nursed in their own way and that is exactly what is not a very healthy and happy state of affairs. I do wish that the Anglo-Indian community integrates itself much better with the rest of the population.

Our Constitution has made special provisions in regard to their employment in the railways, the customs services and the posts and telegraphs services. And I do wish that in those services at any rate, where the Anglo-Indians have something like adequate

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee] representation, the Anglo-Indians should have associated themselves with the trade union movement in such a way that merely on their own rights, so to speak, without having recourse to nomination, they are returned to the legislatures of our country. But that is only a hope which I express. If the Anglo-Indians represent to Government that they are still rather weak and they would like to be represented, and the only way of getting that community represented in the legislatures is by nomination, then, in spite of my opposition on principle to the idea of nomination, I have to concede that some provision has got to be made for them. But I am glad a certain limitation has been put by the Home Minister in regard to the number of Anglo-Indians who might be nominated. I recall—if I am not mistaken—that in a particular State—very probably it was Kerala—the Governor was advised to nominate perhaps a larger number than was warranted by the population of Anglo-Indians in that particular State.

Shri G. B. Pant: Only one person was nominated.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am glad that the Home Minister has now come forward to say that except in one case—in the case of West Bengal, the number of Anglo-Indians to be nominated is two—not more than one Anglo-Indian would be entitled by nomination to sit in the Assembly.

On the whole, therefore, I feel that we should support this Motion of the Home Minister. I repeat that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of our country have had a very raw deal. In the conditions of our freedom, we are all trying in our own way—perhaps in different ways; we have different opinions in regard to social reorganisation—to rise to the full stature of our being and those among us who are backward, those among our brethren who are behind-hand, should certainly have assistance from those who are happily a little forward. Therefore, it is only reason-

able that there should be special provision for the reservation of seats for the representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But I repeat that we have no such thing even remotely as separate electorates, that we have not got a sort of Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Caste seats. We have a system under which the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people can come as representatives of the general constituencies. We have not got the old, bad, evil phenomenon of Mohammedan and non-Mohammedan seats. We have not got that system at all; we have a general election system. We only have special provisions in order to protect the backward sections of our community, and that protection, when it is no longer necessary, will no longer be in the Constitution. We do hope that as we advance, that special protection would no longer be necessary, but for the time being surely that special protection being necessary, I think it only stands to reason that we should all support the Motion which has been moved by the Home Minister.

Shri D. A. Katti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill to amend the Constitution of India for the eighth time. The Bill seeks to extend the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for a further period of ten years.

Before I deal with the reasons why I oppose this Bill, I would like to remind this House that these reservations have a historical background. These reservations have not fallen from heaven. There was a great struggle to get these reservations. The Congress Party, which is today in power and which wants to impose these reservations on the Scheduled Castes much against the wishes of the larger sections of that community . . .

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri D. A. Katti: Those who say 'no', may go outside this Parliament House and see the 50,000 Scheduled

Caste people demonstrating there and saying 'Down with these reservations', 'Down with political slavery'.

Shri M. E. Krishna: We have seen such demonstrations. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why should hon. Members carry the outside trouble inside the House? They will wait until the next elections and see who is right and who is wrong. Therefore, I will allow the elections to decide, not hon. Members to decide here across the floor of the House.

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. (Castes): Let the hon. Member not make a wrong statement.

Shri D. A. Katti: We know the history. The Congress Party was not willing to give these reservations.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): I think it is a wrong statement.

Shri D. A. Katti: The Congress Party was not willing to give these reservations to the Scheduled Castes.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have got the right to speak rightly as well as wrongly.

Shri D. A. Katti: At the time of the Round Table Conference, this demand was made by the leader of the Scheduled Castes, the great Baba Sahib Ambedkar. Baba Sahib Ambedkar had to fight and wage a war with Gandhiji. He fought and succeeded at the end in getting reservations.

Again, at the time the Constitution was being framed, the top-ranking leaders of the Congress, including Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, were opposed to these reservations.

Mr. Speaker: I think hon. Members have got limited time.

If after so much trouble, they got these reservations, why should the Scheduled Castes throw away this advantage?

Shri D. A. Katti: Please allow me some more time.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. But if after so much struggle, they got these reservations, why should they throw these away?

Shri D. A. Katti: The views I am voicing are important; they are the views of my Party.

Mr. Speaker: Every hon. Member will have 15 minutes.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): I think a small mistake was committed by the hon. Member. He is mixing up reservation of seats with separate electorates.

Shri D. A. Katti: No, no.

The great Baba Sahib Ambedkar was there in the Constituent Assembly and because he was the chief architect of the Constitution, this provision was inserted.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it because of that that he is opposing the Bill?

Shri D. A. Katti: I have a right to speak on behalf of my Party which derives major support from the Scheduled Castes. Being an ardent disciple of Baba Sahib Ambedkar, I am opposing this Bill. My views are the views of my Party and ultimately the views of millions of Scheduled Castes. I am opposing this Bill here. Outside this House, the Scheduled Castes are opposing it. There are 50,000 demonstrators outside. I would request the Home Minister to go and meet the demonstrators.

Shri Sonavane: Only 10 people are necessary for a demonstration.

Shri D. A. Katti: Well, Sir, I know Shri Sonavane's case. He cannot carry even 10 per cent. of the Scheduled Caste voters with him; I chal-

[Shri D. A. Katti]

leage. I know there are many Members who welcome this Bill. (Interruptions.) But I do not know how many of them are convinced of the genuineness of the objects of the Bill. Some are supporting this Bill because they are of the view that there would not be adequate representation of the Scheduled Castes in this House if the reservation is abolished. Some people are supporting this Bill because of the fear that their opposition to this Bill would be made political capital against them at the time of elections by their opponents. And the Harijan Members simply want the reservations. That is the simple thing about this. But let them not be under the impression that the Republican Party alone is opposed to this Bill. There are many in the Congress Party even who oppose but they have not got the courage to oppose this Bill openly. Prominent among those who openly oppose this Bill are Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and many others.

Shri M. B. Krishna: They are not Scheduled Castes.

Shri D. A. Katti: Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, has opposed this measure many times. (Interruptions). Hon. Members may please listen to me. Some time back, when he was addressing a public meeting at Ahmedabad he said that there would be no more reservation.

Some Hon. Members: Never. (Interruptions).

Shri D. A. Katti: He told us also that he was opposed to political reservations. He also then said that for such a thing the Constitution should not be amended. Though he is of this opinion the reservations are being continued and the Constitution is being amended for the eighth time within a period of 10 years. I think if with this speed the Constitution is amended, within a period of 50 years, the Constitution will lose its original character.

I am at a loss to understand why the Prime Minister's viewpoint could not prevail. It is said that his advice goes a long way in moulding the policies of the Government. But, in this case, the Prime Minister has not been able to convince the Home Minister or others who insist upon this, though this is not a genuine and a desirable thing. I do not know whether the Prime Minister has not been able to convince the Home Minister in this respect. I believe. . . .

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): We both agree.

Shri D. A. Katti: The Prime Minister means what he says and speaks what he means. If that is so he must come forward and participate in this debate and tell this House that he is opposed to this measure. But he cannot do it I can understand that; being in a responsible position one has to compromise much against his will but here the compromise is not for any noble purpose.

There was a time when without any exception the Scheduled Castes, all of them, demanded these reservations. But today a major section of the Scheduled Castes are opposing this; and the Congress party themselves who opposed them before are now insisting and are imposing this thing on the Scheduled Castes (Interruptions).

13.44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Let us now see whether these reservations have been able to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes. As provided in the Constitution of India the Scheduled Castes have been enjoying these reservations during the last 10 years. Prior to that also, for a few years, they have enjoyed these. But now the time has come to see whether, before extending this period, these reservations have done any good to these people, whether they have served the purpose for which they had been created, whether there has been any genuine representation of the Scheduled Castes in this

House and in the other Legislatures. (Interruption). I say reservation is a political power and political power is being used for the economic well-being and for the social well-being of the people and to bring about a radical change, a revolutionary change in the life of the people. Has this political power been able to bring about any such change in the life of the Scheduled Caste people? The Home Minister himself said, we have not been able to touch even the fringe of the problem. Look at the position of the Scheduled Castes in the country and you will be convinced of what I say.

The same atrocities are being committed to them, their share in the services not given to them; they are suffering from the same poverty. They suffer from the same kind of communal discrimination. And, Members here nor the Ministers who are representatives of the Scheduled Castes have been able to check this thing. I do not blame them. I know their position. Their position is very precarious. They are helpless; they are bound hand and foot. (Interruptions).

Shri B. S. Murthy: I refuse to accept the statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let this House not be an extension of the demonstrations that are going on outside. We ought to carry on the debate here.

Shri D. A. Katti: Sir, we must.....

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not want the hon. Member to cast aspersions on others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will have to take into consideration that we have to carry on serious debate here.

Shri D. A. Katti: I am not at all willing to yield.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. A. Katti: It seems Government are not at all interested in the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. It

wants merely to show that it is doing a lot. But, in fact, it does nothing. For example, there is about 60 million acres of land lying waste in this country. Crores of Scheduled Caste people who are landless are asking for the grant of these lands but the Government has never thought of that. Here and elsewhere also in the other Assemblies Members are not able to press the Government to do that.

Therefore, in Bombay, the Republican Party launched a satyagraha; within two months' time 32,000 people courted imprisonment and the cinema houses were converted into prisons as all the prisons were full. And the Government of Bombay had to agree to all the demands. That is what we have done. Government is not doing anything. The experience of the last 10 years is that these reservations have not done any good to the people. These reservations have benefited only the Members and none else.

An Hon. Member: Including you.

Shri D. A. Katti: I have won a general seat.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: And without the help of the Congress.

Shri D. A. Katti: And without the help of the Congress. I defeated the Congress.

Some people say that some Scheduled Caste people have become Buddhists and so they are opposing this measure. But I should like to remind them that under the leadership of Baba Saheb Ambedkar this conversion took place in 1956 whereas the Scheduled Caste Federation passed a resolution asking for the abolition of these reservations in the year 1955. Nobody should suppose that the Republican Party is an enemy of the Scheduled Castes. Rather the Republican Party is the only friend of the Scheduled Castes. (Interruptions). Baba Saheb Ambedkar who fought for these reservations himself declared in 1955 that these

[Shri D. A. Katti]
reservations must go. On that ground nobody can say that he was opposed to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. Some people say that he did it out of frustration.

It is true that he was defeated twice. But he was far too great a personality to be depressed by such defeats. But that defeat of Baba Saheb Ambedkar is important from one point of view. It throws a flood-light on how the real representatives of the Scheduled Castes have not been returned. (*Interruption*). I know that politics is a game of waiting. I am not concerned with such political gains. I am concerned with the emancipation of the Scheduled Castes, their well-being and their social status. The Republican Party is confronted with this question. We are thinking whether these reservations in future will help the Scheduled Castes to attain the full stature of man, or will they be detrimental to their progress. After giving full thought to this question, the Republican Party has come to the conclusion that these reservations will definitely hinder the full and free growth of these people.

When these reservations were demanded the condition of the Scheduled Caste people was different. They were helpless. There was no self-respect in them. There was a strange type of inferiority complex in them. It was their firm belief that they were born to serve the caste Hindu people. There was a firm belief in them that it was irreligious to aspire for power, for riches, for knowledge. They were degraded, condemned and their condition was precarious.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri D. A. Katti: Sir, I want some more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Speaker himself told the hon. Member that he was given 15 minutes. He did not object to that observation then.

Shri D. A. Katti: Sir, I am the only person on behalf of my party opposing the Bill; therefore, I should be given more time (*Interruption*).

Shri B. K. Galkwad: What he meant was that he was the first person opposing the Bill.

Shri D. A. Katti: I would request you, Sir, to give me a few more minutes.

I was referring, Sir, to the inferiority complex which was there in the minds of the Scheduled Caste people. To remove this inferiority complex power was necessary. As you know, Sir, the Brahmins in this country are having a superiority complex not because they are educationally fortunate but because they have power in their hands. In the past they ruled with the help of Kshatriyas; today they are ruling with the help of banias. They want to have power somehow and they want to rule. That is why Dr. Ambedkar had to fight for political rights, for political power.

Now, after ten or fifteen years, the situation has changed. There has been a political awakening among the Scheduled Caste people. They have made progress in this respect. Of course, they are still poor and they are still oppressed by caste Hindus, but they do not consider it irreligious to aspire for power, aspire for wealth. Therefore, in respect of the things on account of which Dr. Ambedkar wanted to have reservations the Scheduled Caste people have made some progress. Dr. Ambedkar once said that a child learns to walk with the help of a three-wheeled cycle but when it starts walking it must do away with the cycle in order that it should have healthy growth. In the same way the Scheduled Caste people should now give up the support which they used. They are now trying to walk independently. I do not mean to say that the Scheduled Caste people do not require any power

(*Interruption*). They do require power, but not this type of power.

This is not a power, this is a political charity. This power is lame, dumb and deaf. It cannot speak, it cannot walk. Such a wonderful type of power which is given as charity will only weaken the Scheduled Caste people. We do not want such charity. Instead of protecting the Scheduled Caste people, these reservations will only ruin them, degrade them, degenerate them. Therefore, I am of this opinion that these reservations should not be continued.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons the Home Minister has said that the reasons which weighed with the Constituent Assembly have not ceased to exist. I do not know what exactly he means by that, but I think he means thereby that the Scheduled Caste people have not been able to stand on their own feet, that the social and economic conditions of these people have not been changed, have not been improved. If that is the meaning, then this is not the remedy. Let the Scheduled Caste people be given the economic amenities. Let the laws made in their interests be implemented and let the atrocities that are committed against them stop. Let the defaulters be dealt with sternly. That is the best method. But I doubt the very motive of the Government in making this provision. Why is it that this Bill is not being circulated for eliciting opinion. If anybody wants to challenge me I am prepared to accept that challenge. Let this Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. If even 50 per cent of the Scheduled Caste people want reservation I am prepared to withdraw this opposition (*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: We represent the people here.

Shri D. A. Katti: I am not speaking about the Members sitting here or in the State assemblies, I am speaking

about the public at large. Let the Scheduled Caste people say that they want reservation; and I am prepared to accept that and withdraw this opposition. I do not think the Home Minister will not agree with this, the Home Minister does not believe in such democratic methods.

The Home Minister has been able to prevail over the Prime Minister also. So he will not agree with this. But this is my challenge. In the face of these circumstances, Sir, I am forced to say that the Congress Party in making this provision is not having any fair or pious motive as has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. By having this measure they want to exploit the reservations for political ends and not for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste people. I think this is a conspiracy on the part of the Government to keep the Scheduled Caste people always divided. I think this is an attempt to foster a feeling of weakness among the Scheduled Castes. If the Home Minister is so much concerned about representation of the Scheduled Castes in this House and the State Assemblies, why not choose the same number of people from the Scheduled Castes instead of reserving these seats? That will be, I think, a good thing. Moreover, in that way we will be helping these people to mix with other people. But the fear entertained by all the parties is that if a Scheduled Caste man is set up against a caste Hindu man or a candidate from a non-Scheduled Caste he will be defeated and they will lose that seat. I agree that such a fear is there. But we must be prepared to face that. We must do away with that fear. The Republican Party has started it. Last time we contested five general seats in Mysore and four seats in Bombay and we were able to win all the five seats. In the Agra Corporation there are only eight reserved seats but the Republican Party has been able to win 18 seats. Therefore, we must proceed. The Scheduled Caste people

[Shri D. A. Katti]

have now got the capacity to struggle. Let them struggle and gain strength. Unless they struggle they will not be able to gain strength. So long as these reservations last they will be dependent and they will lose their vitality.

Lastly, Sir, when Dr. Ambedkar demanded these reservations he was branded as a reactionary, as a separatist, as an enemy of Hindu society. Now I ask, who is the separatist, who is the enemy of the Hindu Society, who is the reactionary? When the Scheduled Caste people, being so much progressive, are asking for the abolition of these reservations, the Congress, being reactionary and separatist, is imposing these reservations on the Scheduled Caste people.

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): **Mr. Deputy-Speaker**, Sir, it is sometimes very painful to oppose an hon. Member who professes himself as the champion of the Scheduled Castes. But when the Government comes with a Bill to serve these backward and down-trodden communities of the Hindu society, he opposes it. I was trying to find out the reason behind it. In this House they have so many times supported the cause of the Scheduled Castes and asked hon. Minister to explain why this cause has not been served so far as the interests of the Scheduled Castes are concerned. Suddenly, when the Bill has come and the Government are desirous of extending the period from ten to 20 years they are opposing it.

14 hrs.

I tried to find out the composition of the republican group for the reason why there was opposition. From a little research I found that all of them belong to the Scheduled Castes. Not only that. Three of them have contested the last general election on reserved seats. So, how is it that having contested the reserved seats and having come to this Parliament from the reserved seat, my hon. friend opposes this Bill which is for extend-

ing the period to ten more years? I think those who oppose this measure are suffering from some mental confusion.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The hon. Member is mistaken. What my hon. friend said was that he has been elected to a general seat and not to a reserved seat.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He said he was speaking on behalf of the Scheduled Castes and that there are others who were elected to the reserved seats.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Does the hon. Member mean to say that if a Member is elected to a reserved seat, he is not entitled to speak about it when the time comes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He has a right to speak. Let the hon. Member proceed.

Shri Barman: My hon. friend, **Shri Gaikwad**, I think, is a little confused. What I said is that out of the eight Members I find that at least three of them have been returned on a reserved ticket. Is it correct or not? That includes the leader of the republican group. So, where am I wrong in my statement? So, I tried to find out the reason behind this opposition. Of course, the ostensible reason is that my hon. friend opposed it out of exasperation no doubt. I do not blame them for it. Perhaps the blame lies on the Hindu society as it is.

Now, even if this reservation be extended by another ten years, they will not be able to avail themselves of that privilege. But why should they oppose others? They are quite independent and want to be out of certain influences as had been just now stated by **Shri D. A. Katti**. Let them be independent. But, within the Hindu fold, if we try to make up the leeway that is there even at present,—I refer to the gap between one caste or community and another—why should they oppose it?

Further, I went through the amendments that have been tabled in this House. You, Sir, have seen that one of the hon. Members, a leader of the Communist party, has supported one amendment during the course of his speech. That amendment is No. 24.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I must ask hon. Members that when they desire to convey anything to the Chair they may write to me and not try to come here and tell me. That makes my position very embarrassing. They can write what they desire and I assure them that I will attend to it as far as it is possible. They need not come to the Chair. When they come and stand near me and ask or say something, that does not look nice. That rather puts me in a very awkward position. I request them not to come to me here but they may write to me from their seats. I shall attend to their requests as much as I can.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर-
रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, पांच मिनट मुझे भी बोलने के लिये
दीजिएगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा ।

Shri Barman: As I said, when I was going through the amendments, one by one, I stopped at amendment No. 24.

Shri B. C. Kamble: All the amendments are not before the House. He cannot refer to them.

Shri Barman: In amendment No. 24 Shri Easwara Iyer, one of the very astute lawyers in this House, along with others, wants an Explanation to be added to article 334. What is that Explanation? The Explanation seeks to define that the expression "Scheduled Caste" in this article means and includes, notwithstanding anything contained to the contrary in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Scheduled Caste persons converted to other religious faiths also. When I heard Shri H. N. Mukerjee, I found that he was in

sum and substance referring to this amendment no doubt. Later on, when Shri D. A. Katti, on behalf of the Republication group, rose to speak, I expected from the tenor of his speech that he would oppose this amendment. But he did not. So, it remains a problem to me as to whether they want this privilege of extension of reservation should or should not be extended to the Scheduled Caste people who are converts to Buddhism. Does the hon. Member sincerely say that they do not require any reservation for the Scheduled Castes? I am confused.

This amendment refers to "converted to other religious faith". As I said, Shri Easwara Iyer is a very astute lawyer, and I have seen on certain occasions that he is very meticulous about a comma or a semi-colon in a Bill. I do not know how he has given expression in this amendment which is not clear. Does he mean that all converts should be given this privilege? It is a known fact that among the converts to the Muslim religion or Christianity, thousands and millions of converts are from the Scheduled Castes. Does he plead for them also? Or, does he really mean that the converts who have very recently, say, three years back, taken to, or have been converted to Buddhism should have this privilege extended only to them? Why is he not so explicit there? I think there is some shyness in being exposed to that extent. At least I expected Shri D. A. Katti to be very clear on this point, which he was not.

I have rather to challenge Shri D. A. Katti when he says that even at the time of passing this Constitution the Prime Minister was against it that today also he is against it and that it is only the Home Minister who is after all these things and has brought this Bill and that he will persuade the Prime Minister in this matter. Shri D. A. Katti is in this House since a long time. I do not know how he can make such an assertion on the floor of this House. Everybody knows that the

[Shri Barman]

Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, leads the nation and so far as this Congress party is concerned he is the leader. Apart from that, even at the time when the Constitution was passed, he was the leader of the Congress party, and it was the Congress party that gave this privilege to the Scheduled Castes. It was predominantly a Congress party when the Constitution was framed. So far as I remember, there was only one Communist member at that time. To say now that the Prime Minister was opposed to it is something which sounds astounding. It is after a Cabinet decision that this Bill has been put forward here. So, how can my hon. friend make all the assertions he did?

In order to be more explicit, I would like to refer to a letter from the Prime Minister to the members of the Scheduled Castes on a certain occasion. That occasion relates to the meeting which Shri D. A. Katti has just now mentioned. In order to make our position clear we had to request the Prime Minister to let us know what his real intention is. If the leader wants that the Scheduled Castes should not get any special privilege, because that is in the interests of the nation, I can say on behalf of the Scheduled Castes that we shall certainly abide by that decision. We have full faith, complete faith upon our Prime Minister and our Home Minister. If it is the decision that they take that for particular reasons it is for the good of the nation that Scheduled Castes should be denied the privileges that they have been enjoying so long, I can tell you that we shall be the first and foremost to tell our people not to press for it but to follow our leaders.

We had written to the Prime Minister on this matter and I would like to read to Shri Katti what his reply is.

An Hon. Member: He is not here.

Shri Barman: His party members are here. I will only read a portion

letter. After narrating the circumstances, he says:

"I agree that in the circumstances which we had to face when we framed our Constitution, such reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was necessary."

That is one point. Then he says:

"For how long this may be necessary, I cannot say now."

An Hon. Member: What are you reading now?

Shri Barman: I am reading a letter that has been written to us by the Prime Minister, after his Ahmedabad speech. He says:

"That is a matter which will have to be considered at the right time. But I do wish people to realise, and more especially the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, that this is not a good thing from the point of view of raising certain social classes."

He says further:

"In my speech I laid stress on the other methods being employed to raise them. The most important one is education of all types. The next is economic. Indeed, these two methods are rather linked together. Thus, there is no question of safeguards not being extended in future. They are essential. But I want much greater stress to be laid on the positive aspects of removing inequalities and raising those who may be in a lower scale than on passive and negative aspects like reserved seats."

So, this is the position as stated by the Prime Minister.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is all from that letter?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member wants, it will be laid on the Table. There is nothing trivial about it.

Now, the hon. Member should be brief. I cannot give more than ten minutes to any member. He will kindly be brief.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The Speaker announced it as 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The number of speakers who intend speaking is so large that many of them will be disappointed.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Amendment of the Constitution is the most important subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member cannot have his chance now.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Many members want to speak; that is why I am putting this suggestion.

Shri Barman: I shall abide by your decision and I shall not take much time.

I only wanted to controvert what Shri Katti had been saying. I sympathise with him in his agony. I know that I have not much eloquence to plead our cause. But in this case I need not, because I find that the judge himself is disposed towards us; and so, for the advocate it is not necessary to argue too much. I have no doubt that in the ultimate analysis the whole House, may be a few excepting, will support this Bill and, therefore, I rely upon the judgment of the High Court of Parliament, which will certainly be just and fair.

Shri Sonavane: I rise to support this Bill. The eyes of the whole world are focussed on India and on all its magnificent developments, including the grand social revolution being brought about peacefully, silently and democratically. While we are on the first lap of this evolution the beginning has been well set and a gradual change towards the progress of the harijans is pushed forward by our Government, under the able leadership of our beloved leader, Panditji, the political heir of the father of the

nation. This wheel of progress is marching ahead, and the Bill before this august House will set that progress firmly and doubly to wipe out completely and finally the hand of destruction which on this auspicious occasion is trying to put a spoke on the march of progress of this country. It will be our pious duty to render a helping hand and put our shoulder to the wheel to see that we do not deny the just claims of those suppressed and oppressed people who have been suffering for thousands of years.

Now, what are the doubts of some and the denial of the claims by a few others based upon? In my humble opinion, the doubts and denials emanate from motives of self-interest rather than on any other valid, cogent and substantial consideration. The history of the reservations to the Scheduled Castes has begun from the days of the Round Table Conference and the epic fast upto death by Mahatma Gandhi, leading to the Poona Pact. The birth of the idea of separate electorate for the Scheduled Castes was given a decent burial by all sections of the Indian nation, and to revive it is to close one's eyes to the intentions and objects with which reservations in the Legislatures were provided for, and continued today by this welcome measure which is before us.

The idea and the concept underlying the reservation for Scheduled Castes, in my opinion, are accepted on all hands as the peculiar position in which Scheduled Castes were placed in the Hindu society. What was the peculiar position of the Scheduled Castes? Untouchability, suppression, oppression, humiliation and denial of all the rights and advantages enjoyed by the caste Hindus for centuries. Now, it will be worth observing how far the disabilities they suffered from are non-existent now? The pages of the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes tell us a sad tale of a series of

[Shri Sonavane]
disabilities and injustice suffered by them till this day. Even the daily newspapers, which are the organs of public opinion, are tired of printing all these instances, as they are too innumerable and frequent. Besides, it is a common experience of one and all of the hon. Members here that Scheduled Castes are in fact suffering at the hands of the society.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: On a point of information. May I know whether the hon. Member is not making wrong statements? The hon. Home Minister has said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that considerable progress has been made. Now the hon. Member says that no progress has been made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Every hon. Member has to give his own opinions. The same complaint was made against the hon. Member who preceded him also.

Shri Sonavane: In the Statement of Objects and Reasons the hon. Home Minister has said that they have made considerable progress. That does not mean that the instances are not there of the denial of these rights and other advantages. Therefore I am pointing out that these reservations are necessary because progress has still got to be made.

There is no drinking water, no temple entry, no houses etc. Political representation gives to the Scheduled Castes, or as a matter of fact to any community, a voice in the administration, a mighty platform to ventilate their grievances and generally a status in the society so that they are not looked down by the classes so far accustomed to do so. If there is no reservation, all these advantages are lost to them and there is a fear that the progress so far made due to the reservation might be washed away or that there might be a relapsing of their position to the original one. Why then deny this advantage to them? What is the harm to anyone

else in the continuance of such reservations for a certain specified time to raise their level? The only harm that seems possible is that the seats in the legislature that would be reserved for these communities would have gone to those who are opposing it.

Besides, as I had referred to earlier, the self-interest of the non-Scheduled Castes is in question. The Scheduled Castes, who form the bulk of the labour community, either in the fields and factories or elsewhere, if enlightened, awakened and made conscious of their rights, would not allow to be exploited. These are the main reasons, doubts and grounds for the denial of reservations. Other causes as expressed by the opponents are merely pretenses and nothing more. I have to say that let the past be forgotten. Allow these Castes the opportunity to develop to their full status by the measures adopted by the popular Congress Government. Do not stand in the way of the progress of the Scheduled Castes. Please help them and bring them on an equal status with others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he address the Chair?

Shri Sonavane: I am addressing the world through you, Sir. Now let me turn to the opponents of this measure, who call themselves Republicans, the late Scheduled Castes' Federation people... (interruption)

Shri Thimmaiah: They come from America.

Shri Sonavane: Now they are claiming in the name of new Buddhists to be the well-wishers of the Scheduled Castes. They ask questions here and there and show pretense of sympathy. But I have to say that theirs are the crocodile tears. They want to ensnare these classes to Buddhism. All kinds of measures are adopted by these Republicans to convert the Scheduled Castes to the Buddhist fold and when

peaceful methods fail they adopt coercive methods of intimidation.... (Interruption).

An Hon. Member: I challenge the statement.

Shri Sonavane: These new Buddhists have now become a new set of people to harass the harijans. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid hon. Members are continuing to make their speeches from their seats even when they are not given a turn. I have taken note of those who go on in this manner. Perhaps they may not get another chance to make a speech.

Shri Sonavane: I was saying that these new Buddhists have now become a new set of people to harass the harijans. Numerous representations have reached the Government of Bombay of such violence. The Minister of Social Welfare has publicly denounced such acts on the part of these new Buddhists. These are the very people who are now opposing the reservations. What are their reasons? The reasons according to them are that the reservations would not make the Scheduled Castes stand on their own feet, that these Scheduled Castes would not be independent and that they would not be their true representatives.

Now, it is worth examining in brief these claims. Why did Dr. Ambedkar insist on political power? Because, according to him, political power alone would give the Scheduled Castes the status needed to raise their heads. But now these followers of the great Dr. Ambedkar are opposing the acceptance of such a power! May I ask: Who would be the true representatives of the Scheduled Castes? Those who demand the reservation of this political power or those who are opposing it? (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has had his chance and the hon. Member, who is on his legs, ought

to be allowed to have his say now. When he was having his say, I did not tell him that he should not say what he was saying. Likewise, he must be allowed to have his say.

Shri Sonavane: I am now refuting their arguments and therefore they are very jittery.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is already up. He must be brief now.

Shri Sonavane: I will take another three or four minutes.

Then, again, can any sane person maintain, without being contradicted, that the Scheduled Castes with the help of reservations have not been made to stand on their own feet? Reservations are helping to make them stand firmly on their feet. Now as the Scheduled Castes are beginning to stand on their feet, these pseudo-representatives of the Scheduled Castes want to push the helping hand away as also the Scheduled Castes, which they claim to represent, into the depth of another degradation and new uncertain path.

What have they achieved? Nothing. Look at the converted Buddhists. Do they know as to what they are converted for? Do they know that they are no longer harijans? Are they still untouchables? I shall give instances to show that these converted Buddhists behave as Scheduled Castes, as they were doing before. They have no knowledge that they have become Buddhists. Do they know what Buddhism stands for and all the other aspects of conversion? These are simply mass conversions. They are simply raising their hands without knowing anything, any word about reasons and the advantages of conversion. I maintain that the only thing that they have achieved is that they have carried the curse of untouchability to the Buddhist fold. So far only Hindus and Sikhs knew untouchability. But now the Buddhist fold will be infested with this curse of untouchability.

[Shri Sonavane]

Having dealt with their grounds for opposing the reservation, I would ask hon. Members to look to amendments of which they have given notice. They can see a very sorry spectacle of contradiction. Once they say, "We do not want reservations". At other times they say, "Let there be separate electorates." This is the way they are thinking. I hope this august House will come forward in giving whole-hearted support to this downtrodden community. The Congress Government is doing the right thing by the Scheduled Castes by bringing forward this Bill. I hope the Bill would have the whole-hearted support of this House and will be carried by a great majority.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are not against any protection, statutory or otherwise to communities which have been denied all normal privileges of society for ages now, socially, economically and in many respects. But, I really want to record my protest and resentment at the manner in which this Bill has been brought before this House.

I would earnestly request the hon. Home Minister to consider that this is not a matter which should be considered only on the question of majority and minority in this House. This is not a party question. This is a matter which affects the entire future of our society. Its repercussions will not be confined to ten years. But, I feel it has far-reaching consequences. Therefore, when this matter was first discussed in the Constituent Assembly, it was debated for days, months and various factors were taken into consideration. What was the background then? The background was quite different from what we see today. Then, the constitution-makers were confronted with a situation. The British had withdrawn; there were fissiparous tendencies in our country. The pernicious system of separate electorates had come into being. They were trying hard to find out an agree-

ment so that all these elements could come together and subscribe to the principle of building up a genuine nationalistic democratic State in this country. Therefore, some sort of a compromise or agreement was reached amongst them. Not that the matter was taken to the people, but sufficient time was given and persons belonging to the different communities who were represented in the Constituent Assembly were separately consulted and their consent was taken to reach this conclusion of extending this reservation for ten years. But, it was made clear that it should not be a permanent feature in our Constitution. Everybody agreed, when they accepted this compromise, that we should henceforward not think in terms of minority, caste, religion, but all of us should think in terms of Indian citizens.

Shri Barman: We are doing that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am coming to that. I am not accusing you. I am saying, you mean the Member who interrupted me. I am not accusing the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not be swayed by the interruptions. He should continue his speech.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What I meant was that the over-riding consideration was that all of us should forget that we belong to any religious sect or that we belong to a minority. The over-riding consideration was that we should all build up the Indian State, considering all of us as belonging to the Indian State as equal citizens.

When that was accepted, certain responsibilities were given to the Government, to the State that within 10 years, they would act in such a way and the obligation should be discharged in such a manner that, after 10 years, these people who are said to be backward, economically, socially and otherwise, would come on a par

with other citizens, so that there will be no occasion for all these reservations in our Constitution. The introduction of this Bill does not matter. Let us not be swayed away with the feeling that this Bill has been introduced extending the reservation only to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is also extending the principle of nomination and it is also giving nomination to Anglo-Indians. I do not know what is the criterion. How the hon. Home Minister would explain that the Anglo-Indians in this country are also backward educationally, economically and socially, I do not know. I do not know how they also come into the category.

The Bill should not be judged merely that it is an extension of reservation only to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is also an extension of nomination in a democratic constitution. I do not know whether the House is prepared to accept that even at this late stage. Therefore, I feel that this is a serious matter. This did not come suddenly. It was known that by the 20th of January, 1960, this should expire. The Government should have taken the entire country into confidence and circulated the Bill and elicited opinion regarding this. There should have been discussions all over the country whether this was necessary and whether the country is prepared to extend this reservation for a further period. That has not been done. What I feel is,—I am sorry to say this—the Government has failed to discharge its obligations. They say that they have made considerable progress. How is it to be measured? They have done something. But have these people got lands, houses? Again, what do we find in this House? I find there are amendments tabled by Members of the Congress Party who want the reservation for 30 years. There is an amendment which says, 50 years.

What are you aiming at? Are you aiming at social integration or separation? Are you going really to record as a permanent feature this

caste mentality in this country as it is prevailing? What are you aiming at? This means that even the Congress Members want reservation for 30 years. That means that whatever progress you may have made, or whatever little benefits you have given them, the Government have not been able to create confidence amongst these backward communities, they have no faith that the Government is really going to improve their conditions. That means that even after 30 years or 50 years, they are not confident that they would come on a par with other citizens and other developed communities of our society. I would like to have a clarification of what is their aim. Is it your purpose or are you going to give this categorical statement here that within 10 years, you will create such conditions that there will be no occasion for this reservation to be continued again? I want that categorical statement. While moving this motion, I think he said something like this: the conditions which were prevailing are still there. That is still right. How are you going to remove them? That has not been done. I warn my friends, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Against whom?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Against whom, you should know. You should realise that. I feel that this is only to satisfy some political sections, because they want to cover up their failure to improve the conditions of the masses of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, economically and socially. They want this measure because they want to satisfy a political section so that there will not be any movement, any organisation among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to demand their rights as citizens of this country. I find there is a political motive behind this.

I have no objection as I stated in the beginning, to a statutory provision to make it obligatory on the Government to implement the provisions. We

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedi.]

wanted to abolish untouchability. The provision in the Constitution has not been implemented because there are no stringent measures. Provision to make the offence cognisable is not there. If we want to remove the disability, there must be stringent provisions and the machinery should move. The Government should move the entire country to devote their attention to see that no citizen of our country suffers under any disability. That should also be done by all political parties. We should approach this question in that way.

I want to know whether the Government think that after 10 years, there would not be any occasion for them to come with another Bill. We should have been happy if this period had been for five years and the Government had made a declaration that within 5 years, all these difficulties would be over and they take that responsibility on themselves. We are not standing against this Bill, again I would like to say, so far as the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are concerned. It should not be taken that they are a minority. They are not a minority. They have a right and they should get all the privileges that have been denied to them.

Then, I come to the question of Anglo-Indians. I want to know from the Home Minister how they come in here. This question about the Anglo-Indians was discussed. I will quote only Sardar Patel. I do not think the hon. Home Minister will say that they are also backward. When this question of giving nomination to the Anglo-Indians came up, there was objection from different sections in the Constituent Assembly. Sardar Patel stated like this:

"The Anglo-Indians have special rights or rather special privileges or special concessions which they have been enjoying in certain types of services such as Rail-

ways and some one or two other services. Now, suddenly to withdraw these concessions and to ask them to abandon these claims or these concessions and to stand with the general standard would put them perhaps in a difficult position. They may not be prepared for that at present and it is better we give them time for adjustment. They now know that they have to prepare themselves for this. They have ample notice and I am glad to say that they have agreed that they take this notice."

In reply to that our hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony said:

"Every wise minority will look forward to the time, sooner or later, when it will take its place not under any communal label or designation, but as part and parcel of the whole Indian community."

He took the hint that was given by Sardar Patel and accepted ten years and no more. That was the agreement. But now, Government are not leaving them out. I do not think the Anglo-Indian community would ever be integrated in the Indian society, if Government go on giving these privileges to them; they will continue to be a privileged society in this country. We do not want that this should continue in a socialist society which we aim at.

Again, why should there be nomination? Why should we introduce nomination again into our Constitution? On principle, I oppose this nomination. If really Government want to give them some representation for five years or ten years, why should they not try to give them reservation just as they have proposed to give to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Let them face other communities and come into contact with them. All these things should have been made possible. Nomination, in my opinion, is a dangerous thing.

I would still request the Home Minister to withdraw that part of the Bill which relates to the Anglo-Indian community. I hope the Home Minister would take all these things into consideration, and I hope the House would support and accept my amendment which purports to abolish this provision which gives nomination to the Anglo-Indian community.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को बहुत धन्यवाद है कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। यह जो रिजर्वेशन की बात चल रही है यह सिर्फ हरिजनों के ही लाभ के लिये नहीं है, यह सारे देश के लाभ के लिये है। जो भाई इस का विरोध कर रहे हैं मैं उन से कहना चाहती हूँ कि आखिर आप किस मौके पर इस चीज का विरोध कर रहे हैं। इस वक्त विरोध करने का समय नहीं है। हम अपने देश की आर्थिक दशा सुधारने के लिये हर एक आदमी को भागे भागे का मौका देना है लेकिन हरिजनों को सब से अधिक मौका देना चाहिये। हरिजनों की उन्नति के बिना देश का सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। आज बिना हरिजनों को साथ लिये हुए आप का काम नहीं चल सकता। हरिजन हर एक काम में भागे आता है। आज किसी की ताकत नहीं है कि उन के बराबर काम कर सके। मुबह से बारह बजे राख तक वह काम में जुटा रहता है। किसी में है इतनी ताकत कि इतनी मेहनत कर सके? जब वह आप की इतनी मदद करता है तब आप उसे थोड़ा सा हक दे रहे हैं। यह कोई बड़ी भारी बात नहीं है। ज्ञाते ज्ञाते आप ने एक टुकड़ा उस को दे दिया तो उस के लिये आप कहते हैं कि छीन लो। मैं कहती हूँ कि इस बात का आप को विरोध नहीं करना चाहिये। इन पिछले बस सालों में, जब से कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट गई है और हमारी कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट हुई है, हमें यह मौका मिला है कि कुछ उन्नति कर सकें और अच्छी शिक्षा-बीक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें।

हमारे हरिजनों को आप पहले भी ठुकराते रहे हैं और इस विषयक का विरोध कर के आज भी ठुकराना चाहते हैं। हरिजनों की जितनी बुरी दशा पहले थी उतनी आज नहीं है। रुपये में कोई ६ आना सुधार हुआ है। लेकिन वह सुधार कहां हुआ है? वह शहरों की तरफ हुआ है। देहातों की दशा जितनी बुरी पहले थी उतनी ही बुरी आज भी है। अब हम को देहाती क्षेत्रों में सुधार करने की जरूरत है।

मैं आप का बहुत ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहती हूँ क्योंकि मैं अंग्रेजी पढ़ी लिखी तो हूँ नहीं कि लम्बे चौड़े भाषण दे सकूँ और वे अक्षरों में निकलें। थोड़े शब्दों में कहूँगी। हिन्दी वालों की बातों को अक्षरों वाले निकालते बहुत कम हैं। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि चाहे विरोधी पार्टी हो या कांग्रेस पार्टी हो चाहे अम्बेडकर पार्टी हो, किसी को इस का विरोध नहीं करना चाहिये। वे इस संरक्षण को दस साल के लिये बढ़ जाने दें, इस में कोई हस्तक्षेप न करें जिसमें कि दस सालों में हम और सबल हो जायें और सबल हो जाने के बाद हम देश के बाकी लोगों के साथ सुधार के काम करने लगें। हमारे देश की हालत और सुधरे और जो काम करने बाकी रह गये हैं उन को हम करें। वे कौन से काम हैं अगर मैं उन को आप से बतलाने बैठूँ तो उस में दो या तीन घंटे लग जायेंगे। लेकिन बूँक आप सब लोग उन को ममझाते हैं इस लिये मैं उन को यहां कहूँगी। आज हरिजनों की जो दशा है वह आप सब लोगों को पता है। देहातों में आप जा कर देखिये कि हम लोगों में कितना जातिवाद है। इस गलती को हम भी महसूस करते हैं। इस जातिवाद को हम सुधारेंगे। जहां भी हमारी गलती रही है हम उस को सुधारेंगे और भागे बढ़ कर काम करेंगे। हम ने ब्रिटिश जमाने से ही हरिजनों को अछूत मान कर नहीं अपनाया। बूँक आप ने उन को नहीं अपनाया इसलिये जहां जहां कोई ऊँचे पद

[श्रीमती ज्योतिरा बाई राजे]

मिले उन को हम ने खुद से लिया। मैं पूछती हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में दस करोड़ मुसलमान कहाँ से आये ? इतने ईसाई कैसे हो गये ? बूँक आपने हरिजनों को ठुकराया इस लिये वे ईसाइयों के पास चले गये। अगर एक महिला बली गई और उस के दस बच्चे थे तो वह भी साथ चले गये। नुकसान यह हो गया कि हमारे यहां आज हजारों लाखों की तादाद में ही नहीं करोड़ों की तादाद में ईसाई बने बड़े हैं, मुसलमान बने बड़े हैं। अगर ऐसा न होता तो उन को ईसाई बनने की क्या जरूरत होती ? अगर हम आज इस विवेक का विरोध करते हैं तो जो मौका बड़ा मुश्किल से हम ने पाया है उसे हम फिर खो देंगे। हम जितना धावे बढ़ चुके हैं उतना ही फिर वापस चले जायेंगे। हरिजन धादि को संरक्षण देने से जो हमारा संगठन हुआ है उस में फिर रोड़ा घटक सकता है।

आज हमारे देश में जगह जगह इस को कर्षा होयी कि रिजर्वेशन हटा लिया गया है और जगह जगह पर वह झगड़ा होने लगेगा कि हम जाने नहीं बढ़ सकते और देश की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप हरिजनों को दस साल का मौका और दीजिये जिस में हमारे देश का सुधार हो सके और सुधार के साथ साथ हम देश का विकास कर सके। आज हमें चारों तरफ से घेरे घेरे हुए हैं। अगर हम हरिजनों को दस साल के लिये यह संरक्षण नहीं देते तो हम उन को भी घेरे में डालते हैं जो कि आज कल आप की मदद कर रहे हैं। आज हरिजनों को यह मौका इस लिये चाहिये कि वे निर्बल हैं, उनके पास पैसा नहीं है, जिससे कि वे आप की बाकबंद के साथ लड़ सकें। बूँक वे गरीब हैं इसलिये आपकी सहायता पाकर वे आप के साथ चल सकेंगे। मैं नहीं कहती कि हरिजनों के कोई सक्ती नहीं हुई है। गलती उन से भी हो सकती है और आप से भी हो सकती है,

मुस से भी हो सकती है। हम उस गलती को सुधारेंगे

आज देश में महिलाओं की जितनी तरक्की हो गई है, उतनी पहले कभी नहीं हुई। आप लोग कहा करते थे कि कठिन काम करना उनके बस की बात नहीं है। लेकिन मैं कहती हूँ कि अगर लड़ाई का मौका आ गया तो २००० पुरुषों के साथ ४००० महिलाएँ जायेंगी। कंस जायेंगी वह मैं इतने पौड़े समय में नहीं बतला सकती। लेकिन यह कह सकती हूँ कि वह आप को हर तरह से सहायता करेंगी। अगर आप बायल होंगे तो वह घाने हूँ से नई बन कर आपके पट्टो बाँधेंगी, आप बोमार होंगे तो रोटी खिलायेंगी, आप को तकलीफ होगी तो आपकी नहलायेंगी आपकी मेहतर नहीं मिलेगी तो वह आप की टट्टी उठावेंगी। महिलाएँ वह ताकत रखती हैं कि आप की हर तरह से सेवा कर सकें नकिन आप मौका तो दें। आज चीन के साथ हमारा झगड़ा चल रहा है, अगर आप दो लाख महिलाएँ भी भेज दें तो देखिये कि वे कैसे उसका फतह नहीं कर सकतीं। इसलिये मैं कहती हूँ कि इस बक्त देश का मसला आप के सामने है। ऐसी हालत में आप इस संरक्षण को दस साल के लिये बढ़ा दीजिये जिसमें हम देश का सुधार कर सकें। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर आप मेरी इस प्रार्थना को नहीं सुनते तो कहीं ऐसा न हो जाय कि हम हरिजनों के सहयोग को खण्डी तरह से न प्राप्त कर सकें। आप इस संरक्षण को बन्द कर दें तो कुछ हरिजन ईसाई होकर चले जायेंगे और कुछ मुसलमान होकर चले जायेंगे। कुछ दूसरी पार्टियों में चले जायेंगे और उनको मदद करने लवेंगे। मेरा न इस पार्टी से विरोध है न उस पार्टी से। विरोधी पार्टियों को भी हम इस तरह से मदद देते हैं और कांग्रेस को भी देते हैं। इसलिये इसे बढ़ाने दीजिये। इसके बिना न बोलिये। क्योंकि अगर हम ऐसा करते हैं तो मौका देते हैं कि दूसरी पार्टीज हमारे बीच में धावें। हमारे स्वामी भी वहाँ से चले गये, आकुर दास भी

आर्य हैं। उनसे बेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे जो इस का विरोध न करें। आप इस विधेयक को पास हो जाने दोजिये। अगर हमें हरिजनों की मदद पाना है तो हम उनको सुल करे, नाराज न करें। मैं वो कहती हूँ कि आज आर्य जो इस विधेयक का विरोध न करें। फिर वह अपने क्षेत्र में जाय चाहें न जायें। वे यहाँ बैठें हम वहाँ पर काम करेंगी। मैं अन्त में यहो कहना चाहती हूँ कि कोई भी इस विधेयक का विरोध न करे, इसे पास हो जाने दें जिससे देश को हानत सुधर जावे।

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Government, and more particularly to our revered Home Minister, for rightly introducing this Bill for the amendment of the Constitution to extend the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the States for another ten years. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

Everybody knows that these under-developed sections of people in our country were utterly neglected during the British regime. They could not avail of any opportunity to raise their heads socially and economically. So this provision for reservation of seats and special consideration in recruitment to the services had been incorporated in the Constitution by the wish of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, and the other great leaders of our country not on a communal basis but on economic grounds.

Even in the days of the British regime, reservation for Muslims was made from 1893 and they enjoyed it for 60 years. The Christians got the same privilege under the Act of 1920 and they also enjoyed for 28 years this privilege. They are now equally developed in all respects. Of course, that might be on different grounds. But what the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes got was only in 1935

and it was implemented only from 1937 to 1946, and that too when demanded by the national leaders of our country.

You know how the late Dr. H. C. Mukherjee, the leader of the Indian Christians and Vice-Chairman of the Constituent Assembly, and Father D'Souza had forgone their reservation of seats and other facilities given to the Christians but wholeheartedly advocated the cause of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constituent Assembly.

The purpose of this provision was solely to bring these down-trodden and ill-fated people to the same standard as that of the other advanced communities who have during these ten years advanced in such a proportion that the gulf is wider. Therefore, the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, had felt very strongly then that unless these people were brought to the same level, the country could not be regarded as advanced and strong, just as a man could not be considered physically perfect if he was lame. That position still remains and this amendment is imperative for at least another ten years with doubled or re-doubled efforts to bring them up to the same level as that of the advanced communities. Our people also feel very strongly that without reservations, they shall not get adequate representation in the legislatures.

After the achievement of independence, we have drawn up various plans and schemes for socio-economic development. We have also undertaken the establishment of iron and steel plants and so on to meet our national requirements. But may I ask with all earnestness whether we have reached our goal or we have been able to meet the target that we wanted within these plan periods? Certainly not. Such being the case, how do you expect the down-trodden people to come up to the same standard of the other advanced communities who are hundreds of miles ahead within these ten years, whatever our object or plan

[Shri Basumatari]

might be, and they are advancing at a still more rapid pace?

I submit that when this subject of reservation was discussed, many of us then stated in the Constituent Assembly that ten years were quite inadequate compared to their backwardness. In reply thereto, our beloved Prime Minister observed, if I remember correctly, that it was not inadequate if the leaders of the country put their heads together to bring them up. But that has not been done. Hence this amendment.

Not to speak of other leaders outside, here in the House itself I am sorry to find that some of our friends have failed to understand the very object and spirit of the provision. This proves how this provision was misunderstood and misused so far. I had an occasion to visit the backward and interior parts of almost all the States while I was on the Nomadic Tribal Inquiry Committee constituted by the Home Ministry. I found that about 80 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are landless and homeless. In my previous speeches, on the discussion of the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I gave details every time as to how the money sanctioned by the Central Government to different States for their betterment had been badly misused and diverted to purposes other than those for which it was meant. Therefore, I do not like to repeat those things here. What is done cannot be undone. But when the time is extended, we should be very careful and sincere in removing the disparity within this period with more funds. In that connection, I would like to make observations.

I feel that all the schemes drawn up by the Government of India and the States cannot be covered by the amounts sanctioned by the Centre. Therefore, adequate stress should be laid on, and priority given only to their primary needs so as to make rapid progress in their development, and that should be as follows: (i) Education, (ii) Economic development

and communications, and (iii) Public health.

In my humble opinion, education is the only instrument to bring them up, and the rest will take its own course. For this, I suggest the introduction of the residential type of primary and secondary schools for the tribals and scheduled Castes. In this connection, I would like to refer proudly to my own State of Assam as an example. There the Hill tribals are most educated and their percentage of literacy is more than 80. It was only due to the missionaries who took so much pains to bring them up in their socio-economic life during the British regime. It is also found that the percentage of these Hill tribal students passing in the examination is far higher than the rest of Assam; it is the result of the residential type of schools introduced in the Hills. Therefore, I urge upon Government to spend more money in education for the Tribals, and Scheduled Castes in the plain areas by introducing residential or Ashram schools where there is lack of suitable environment for education.

Coming to economic upliftment, I would like to submit that 90 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are agriculturists, but it is an irony of fate that 80 per cent of them are landless. Therefore, I suggest that Government should find ways and means to provide them with lands to ameliorate their economic condition, as far as possible introducing some scientific method to improve agricultural practices for better production of food.

Adequate emphasis should be laid on the introduction of cottage industries among them through co-operative societies making sufficient loans available to them. But you know that people who are homeless and hearthless cannot get loans, as they have nothing to give as security under the present rules. It is well known to all that most of the tribal and Scheduled Castes are badly indebted, and many of them are just like slaves to the landlords and the rich people in the villages. To relieve them from this

indebtedness, the co-operative method is the only way.

But there should be some relaxation in rules and regulations in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to enable them to obtain loans easily for their economic uplift.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The clocks are co-operating with the the hon. Member!

They are not moving. But I hope he would conclude soon.

Shri Basumatari: The present general rules under the Co-operative Societies Act are very stiff, and without the mortgaging of immovable property, one cannot get loans. When 80 per cent are landless, how can you relieve them by the present rules? I therefore request Government to make a special provision in the Co-operative Societies Act to enable them to obtain loans to improve their lot.

In the absence of communications in the tribal area, they have to sell their produce, articles and goods, at much lower prices in the market. At the same time, they cannot send their children to school some time. Therefore, adequate emphasis should be laid on the construction of roads in their areas.

As regards public health, in the organisation of medical aid, stress should be laid on the concentration of a drive towards the eradication of some of the diseases like leprosy, malaria and yaws. Priority should be given to the provision of drinking water supply throughout the year.

In conclusion, I appeal to the House and the hon. Members to support this Bill wholeheartedly without any mental reservation so that these ill-fated sections of the people may be found equally advanced as the others in all respects at the end of this period of ten years.

15 hrs.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I wish at the outset to refer to article 17 of the Constitution to which reference

has been made already and to point out that we have abolished untouchability. There was an attempt to make it appear as though untouchability was synonymous with the provisions in articles 330—342 under Chapter XVI of the Constitution. In those articles, you will not find the word 'untouchability' mentioned once. On the other hand, reservation is made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have to bear in mind that article 46 in Chapter IV containing the directive principles is very clear. It says:

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation".

That is the crux of the problem. It is reservation that is sought to be made to help the weaker sections of the majority community. Really, we must go to the historical aspect of it. What was meant was this. Must there be joint electorates or must there be separate electorates? That was the issue then. The Poona Pact, for which the Father of the Nation, nearly fasted unto death, was the result of that. Then we decided on joint electorates. What was the position before? We had separate electorates for the Mohammedan community. We had Mohammedan, Non-Mohammedan and General—that was the classification of seats in the pre-independence days. Mahatmaji did not want this sort of classification inside the Hindu community. He fought against it and the result was the Poona Pact.

As the hon. Home Minister has pointed out, every endeavour has been made to see that improvements are made in the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I dare say it is falling short of truth to say that in the past ten years nothing was done. That statement is wide off the mark. What really is the position is that we have

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

made our attempts to ameliorate their condition, but we have not succeeded to the full; we are still making attempts towards our goal.

What is the position? A single-member constituency means today about 5-6 lakh people—voters. A double-member constituency means much more than that. Is it possible to say that the members of the Scheduled Castes have really come up socially and economically to that level from where they can contest by themselves? If they belong to a party, it may help them to an extent. But can it be said that they are economically so forward that they can attain this status by themselves? We are trying to make reservations and seeing to it that they can be able to get actually that status. Without representation in this House they cannot ventilate their grievances. It has also been pointed out that they have been able to achieve much. How is it? Because in this House they were able to ventilate their grievances. But for that there could have been no redressing of the grievances. This constitutional amendment really seeks to give them representation in this House; nothing more or nothing less. All the other ameliorative measures may be a part of Government's policy. But here we are trying to see that a sufficient number of the representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are represented here so that their case will not go by default; to see that their voices are heard and their grievances are heard and redressed.

It is also stated that the other communities should be given the same rights—other religions. Actually, what will happen is this. Other religions have been repeatedly pointing their finger of scorn at us and have been claiming converts only on the basis of the various inequalities in the Hindu religion. The majority community are thoroughly ashamed of what they did before, for generations to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They are trying to atone

for it. It may be that they are falling short of it. It is the right of the Scheduled Caste Members to point out how they are falling short or how they are not really fulfilling their targets.

We have got our Five Year Plans. It may be that in one or two items we may not be succeeding so far as the targets are concerned. That does not mean that the Five Year Plans are very bad. In the beginning we had a ten years' period. We are extending it by another 10 years. It is said that it is really going to be a perpetuation. If at the end of another ten years the economic and social conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not improved, certainly, we have to extend it to another ten years. We have really to study whether they have reached that economic status in life which will enable them to stand on equal basis with us.

I am not speaking of scholarships. There are poor people even in the higher castes. They should also get scholarships. It is not as if some bone is being thrown at some lower animals. Nothing of that kind. I am sorry I am repeating myself. Their poverty does not come into this at all. How can the people who had been kept down and who had been suppressed catch up with the majority? How can they get elected to the House unless there is reservation for them; you do not have reservation—how else can you get that?

At this time when we are facing a crisis should we have a separate entity inside the Hindu community? Is there any attempt now being made for a separate electorate? No. It will be wrong if you really do that because that will really be perpetuating what the Britishers did. We are not here to divide and rule. We are trying to stand as one man. We are all Indian citizens. Whether one is a Scheduled Caste or a Christian or a Muslim, all of us are Indian citizens. It is a legal right which does not depend upon the enumeration or classification of communities. At this critical hour can

we have a Scheduled Caste community having its own grievances and saying that they are not properly represented?

I am not trying to impute motives to some Members of the Opposition. I am not saying all of them are motivated. At least some of them are. They have always been pointing out to the lack of representation in the Legislative Assemblies or other bodies. Can we afford to have all these grievances at this critical hour when this country has got an aggressor at its borders? This reservation is really a measure for providing representation in the Legislative Assemblies and in Parliament. Therefore, this Bill deserves all support and I support it.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. We are discussing articles 333 and 334 of the Constitution. These articles respectively provide for the reservation of seats in the Legislatures for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also for the representation of Anglo-Indians.

In the original article it was provided that the period would be only 10 years. Now this Bill proposes to give another 10 years to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that the reasons which weighed with the Constituent Assembly for making provision for the aforesaid reservation of seats and nomination of members have not ceased to exist. That is the wording of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

It is a fact that much progress has not been made. The progress has been very slow in bringing the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to the level of the other citizens. There are other reasons also for the slowness of the progress of their development. The States are very apathetic in the implementation of the schemes for these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Again, every year when we discuss the Report of the Commissioner of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes we find that the States do not care to inform the office of the Commissioner about the schemes which they have carried through. It is reported that details of expenditure for the First Five Year Plan certified by the Accountants General have not come from some States up till now. The figures about education and employment of these people are very uncertain.

It cannot be denied, of course, that there has been some progress. Some progress has been made, but the progress is not adequate. The economic and social conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are as deplorable, as appalling as before. They are still in need of our support and protection. They are not now in a position to assert themselves. Therefore, it is not right, it is not wise to do away with the reservations and not give them special protection. Nearly about 80 million of our population are still in a backward condition and special protection for them deserves our support.

When this article of the Constitution was being discussed in the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Ambedkar was of the opinion that these reservations should continue for a longer period. He was very definite in the case of the Scheduled Tribes. I would like to quote his own words. He said:

"So far as the Tribal people are concerned, due to their social, educational and political backwardness, I am sure, very few of them will be returned to the Assembly if reservation is abolished. I feel that even after the lapse of ten years we shall not be able to remove the backwardness of the Tribes."

In fact, the progress has been very slow in the case of Scheduled Tribes. The women in both the categories—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

Tribes—are much behind their men. As long as this trend continues, it would be unwise to do away with the reserved seats because through their own representatives these people would be able to express their grievances. They may not be able to represent themselves or place their views very strongly but, after all, they are their best spokesmen.

Sir, there are conflicting views expressed in this House. There are people who want that this reservation should go. There are various considerations. It is also contended that if we continue these reservations fissiparous tendencies would grow. Again, it is contended that it is an unnecessary evil and that these reservations should not be taken to perpetuate seclusion of the community for all time to come. Some people say that there would be grouse from the majority community because in separate electorates the members of the majority community do not have their representatives. They have no right to send in their nominations. They cannot nominate their candidates. But we have to consider the matter with the seriousness it deserves. We are not convinced and the Government is also not convinced that the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be able to stand themselves, stand on their own legs with the rest of the society. There are, therefore, special reasons, economic reasons, social and educational reasons for giving them protection.

I would like to submit, there have been some lacunae in the administration of the welfare departments. One index of the progress of these development projects would have been a decline in the list of Scheduled Castes. Instead of such a decline there is an increase in the number in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

There is another tendency in this respect. The Commissioner for Sched-

uled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in his report for 1956-57, says:

"Backwardness has a tendency to perpetuate itself and those who are listed as backward try to remain as such, due to various concessions and benefits they derive, and backwardness becomes a vested interest".

But then it is true that some of the members of some other castes and communities would also press their claim for inclusion in the list. But our goal is a casteless and classless society and there is a proposal to revise the list also. However, a criterion has to be determined and our hope is that the list will be reduced, from year to year. But so long as the list cannot be reduced and the Constitution provides special responsibility, under article 46, for safeguarding the interests of the weaker sections of the society, it is not politically and strategically wise to do away with reservation of seats. That is why we give our wholehearted support to this Bill. It is our sacred trust, and it will be in the fitness of things, that we continue the protection to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and the special provisions given in the Constitution for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should continue.

Lastly, I would like to submit one thing. There has been some demand from some quarters that the double-member constituencies where seats for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes are also provided, should be made into single-member constituencies. I am not in favour of this demand, because I have had experience of a separate electorate in my State. In the outer Manipur constituency, there is reservation for Scheduled Tribes and about 50,000 voters of the majority in the parliamentary constituency are deprived of sending their representatives to the House of the People. They feel that they are deprived of some civil and political

rights and it would be proper if we make these separate constituencies into double-member constituencies.

So, I would like to support the Bill with these words. As regards the double-member constituencies, I feel that they should be allowed to stay because that will encourage co-operation, mutual trust and mutual responsibility among the members of the different communities. They should be allowed to stay.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): My only appeal to the House is this: let us not allow ourselves to be intrigued into the belief that any reservation of seats in legislatures, whether it be in Parliament or in the Assemblies, does really add in substance or concrete to a caste as a whole. I am not yet convinced of the logic that the presence of a few members of a particular caste does help that caste at all. If it did help the Scheduled Castes it would also help my caste because I am also here, and Shri Nehru's caste too. So, everybody has a caste behind him in India. (Interruption). I am sorry; you will spoil your own case, if you just disturb me.

My view is that the caste does not get even the least benefit out of it. The cause of the Scheduled Castes is one which the nation as a whole has undertaken. It was Mahatma Gandhi who changed the name of the untouchable into Harijan, and the last days of his life were spent for the upliftment of the Harijans. Now the whole nation has undertaken that task. But that mission cannot be fulfilled by giving a few seats to the Scheduled Castes alone. It is really something else that is needed, and that is being done.

I agree with hon. Members that they still deserve looking after, because the Scheduled Caste people have been down-trodden for centuries together. Therefore, they do deserve all help, sometimes even disproportionately and it is only that way that we can do justice to them; because,

they have been suppressed disproportionately. Therefore, it is a sort of panacea that the nation must do to them. I stand for all concessions that are offered to Scheduled Castes to ameliorate their condition. But, if I were to keep quiet I would perhaps be guilty of not making myself clear and not satisfying my conscience. May be that by my expressing my views I may lose quite a few voters and some friends also. I have come down from the Himalayas to express my views. I know that I can never lose my friends in the Scheduled Castes, because ultimately they will realise that I am always with them.

Now I would invite your attention to the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I refer specially to his concluding remarks at page 120 of his Report for 1956-57, where he says:

15.23 hrs.

[**SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN** in the Chair]

"Our aim is to have a classless and casteless society and we cannot continue for ever classifying people according to castes and classes appellations."

Shri M. R. Krishna: Read his report further.

Shri Tyagi: I can read his report. But will you give me his freedom?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will kindly address the Chair.

Shri Tyagi: Further extension will cause trouble. In fact, in the Constituent Assembly when the Census Report was being discussed, I suggested that all castes should be eliminated. In fact, our goal is classless society. How can classless society be ushered in if every day we dinned into our ears "this class; that class"? I think that goes against the whole conception of a consolidated and united one nation. (Interruptions) These interruptions will not upset me. I shall go on. My friend wanted that I should read further. I will read it. The Commissioner says:

[Shri Tyagi]

"Backwardness has a tendency to perpetuate itself and those who are listed as backward try to remain as such, due to various concessions and benefits they derive, and thus backwardness itself becomes a vested interest."

After all, an officer has been appointed for this purpose. He submits a report to the President and in that report he says so. It is a fact and people know it. It may be that I may be losing my friends, but that is a different matter.

Despite this, I do say that we should go on with the same speed and do all we can to ameliorate the condition of the Scheduled Caste people, because they are Scheduled Castes. I am sorry, I have to name them as Scheduled Castes. I hate the words "Scheduled Castes" "Brahmin castes" or any other caste. I shall call them the 'poor class'. Now when we have taken to an economic revolution, we should change this nomenclature of caste into class. Let them be called the 'poor class' and let the 'poor class' be helped. I do not mind that. But please do not remind them everyday as to of what caste they are. It is not on caste basis.

Then, he also says:

"But we can make a beginning in the direction of abolishing the ideology of caste wrongly put under name of 'Backward Classes' by changing this nomenclature into 'Educationally and Socially Backward Classes' as is done under Article 340 of the Constitution and 'Weaker Section of the people as is done under Article 46 of the Constitution,..."

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is Shri Tyagi quoting the Commissioner as a Daniel come to judgment?

Shri Tyagi: When all those who lay a claim to patriotism and unity shed it, there is a Commissioner, who keeps a patriotic heart. Why then can I not quote him? When others fail for small, little bits of sheets and can

forego all their old principles, there is one man, the Commissioner, who holds it. Why can I not quote him?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am not objecting to that. I am only asking whether he is taking that as his cue.

Shri Tyagi: I am taking his cue. When the salt has lost its savour, where shall I go? So, wherever there is salt, I shall take the cue from there because I am born on this salt which taught me unity and consolidation of the nation. Wherever it is..... (Interruption).

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am also born.....

Shri Tyagi: I do not yield. He will have his say..... (Interruption). I refuse to yield.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I think the hon. Member is entitled to refer to a document published under the authority of the Government. He is referring to the Commissioner's Report. He can draw his strength from that source.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am not questioning that.

Shri Tyagi: In the beginning there were about 300 or 400 Scheduled Castes. The number of Scheduled Castes has now gone to more than 1,000. This is the way we are increasing. I could understand if economic conditions are bettered. If they are bettered to some extent, they may be bettered. But then what is the use of that betterment, if the number is expanding? So people are just falling into it. There must be some arrangement.

The Commissioner has given a good suggestion, which deserves the consideration of the Parliament. He says that there must be a survey undertaken of those families who are much better off. How can I give the benefit now? Only because they were born of certain parents? This goes against the spirit of the Constitution and

democracy. How on earth can a Scheduled Caste man say, for instance, a chamber or a sweeper, who does not sweep, who has entered into industry and has now become a millionaire, that his children also will be entitled to any benefit?

Shri B. S. Marthy: No.

Shri Tyagi: I am not asking him. He can spend his breath when he gets a chance. He can give a reply when his chance comes. I do not want to ask the question of them.... (Inter-
ruption). I am not prepared to yield to them and I must have my say.

I must say that under such circumstances, if at all we want to keep these benefits to go, we must see to it that such of the people in the Castes, such families as have risen much higher, higher than the average people, are ex-communicated from the Castes for the purpose of these benefits so that the benefits may go to the poorer classes. Why should an M.P., or his family, if he has a family status, get the benefit? The idea of the nation was not to give benefit to a person because he was born in a certain family.... (Interruption). The benefit was to go to a caste which was poor and which deserved the help of the nation. Therefore my argument is that the representation of a few persons in the Constituent Assembly, in the Assemblies, in the Central Assembly, in the Legislative Assembly or in the Parliament does not do any substantial good to the Castes as a whole. That is my argument. It does good to the individual family. I therefore suggest that if at all we gave any such representations, we must also take to the suggestion that we must have a survey of the conditions of the families in that case and take out such ones of them, as we always take out the cream, from the benefit which is meant to help the poorer people. Suppose there are any persons among the Scheduled Castes who are better off than myself or my family, I suggest that those persons and those families should not be

allowed to draw any benefits which are really the share of the poor people and not of the rich, whatever be their caste. That is my first argument.

I wish to draw the attention of this House to the old days when Mahatma Gandhi had fasted. He was opposed to a special representation. Parliament at least be without any disjunction. At least Parliament must be a caste-less society. Therefore, I am in favour of this Bill being circulated so that we could have the reaction and the opinion of other colleagues outside this House. Mahatma Gandhi during his fast said that he did not mind untouchables being converted to Islam or Christianity, but he could not tolerate the chronic civil war and the certain disruption of Hinduism which followed if these two divisions were set up in every village.

An Hon. Member: Would you revolt?

Shri Tyagi: Of course, I can revolt. But, I do not need to revolt (Inter-
ruption).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi: In the first place, it is the British Government which started the division of the nation by giving representation separately. There were castes, no doubt. It was for the first time recognised by the State in the shape of separate electorate granted to the Muslims. The Muslims went by religion, not by castes. So, they reserved some seats by separate electorate to the Muslims. We know to what pass we had to come to on account of that, and the country as a whole. Therefore, I say, we have had enough of that. We had tasted enough of that. They enjoyed this privilege from 1892 for about 60 years. As a community they did not improve on that account. They improved because, for their improvement there were some other grounds: not because they were given representation. Their representation brought them to a condition of ruin, and India was partitioned. The Christians enjoyed it for 20 years. Originally, when Mahatma

[Shri Tyagi]

Gandhi went on that epic fast, ten years were decided. After that, we decided on another ten years. Today, it is 28 years since they have been enjoying separate representation in the Legislative Assembly or Parliament.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Tyagi: It will be 28 years at the end of this Parliament. Now, we are asking for another 10 years. I want to know in what manner these ten years will add to the amelioration of their general conditions. Out of 1,000, I want to know how many castes are represented. In the first place, an individual comes as an individual. How many castes are represented in this Parliament? Hardly five or six or seven.

As between the Scheduled Castes, they have one thousand and one distinctions. They do not inter-marry. There is also untouchability amongst themselves. Everything remains as it was with us. The relationship is the same. We have done this basically because they were a poor lot. They had suffered and therefore the nation decided on this. If after ten years, we cannot really resist the pressure of the people of certain castes, I am yet to see whether after ten years, we would resist. We are a non-resistant Government. Any pressure, we shall yield to. Every one will be more non-resistant. Therefore, it is not a question of giving them more seats.

I would go to the length of suggesting this. Let 80 seats be minussed from Parliament, and let those seats be reserved. Let Parliament, by the single transferable system elect out some persons of the various poorer communities. It will be a revolutionary move, if instead of for castes, representation were given to classes which are poor, so that the question may be just highlighted—rich and the poor—so that the poorer people should be represented here.

I would also quote what Dr. Ambedkar said. He said:

"I would like to say one or two words on the remarks of members of the Scheduled Castes who have spoken in some passionate and vehement terms on the limitation imposed by this article (for ten years). I have to say that they have really no cause for complaint, because the decision to limit the thing to 10 years was really a decision which has been arrived with their consent."

It was with the consent of everybody that we decided for 10 years. It was not only that. The Sikhs gave up the special representation which was granted to them; the Muslims also gave it up, with a view to bringing about the consolidation of the nation. For that purpose, the Scheduled Castes also had voluntarily given this up. I, therefore, suggest that this is not a small matter. It is a serious matter. For, once you amend the Constitution today, there is no guarantee that after ten years, it would not be amended again. If this kind of reservation is perpetuated, then history will say that today we are sowing the dragon's tooth in the soil of the land, and perpetually, India will stand divided.

Mr. Chairman: Now, the hon. Member must conclude. I am sorry he has exceeded his time. He has already taken fifteen minutes. I have rung the bell twice already.

Shri Tyagi: I shall conclude with just one sentence. I remember that the Home Minister was pleased to make this observation on the floor of this House when a question was put to him on this subject. He said:

"We will approach Parliament for the expression of its opinion on this subject before the expiry of the period now available for reservation."

He also said:

"A decision will be taken before 1962, and if it is intended to extend the period, then a Bill will have

to be introduced in Parliament."

He further said:

"The question at present is not important or urgent"

I submit that this is a reference to Parliament, and the Home Minister has done well by referring it to Parliament, and it is for Parliament now to decide. Of course, the verdict of Parliament will loyally be abided in by everybody, but I want to appeal to the friends of the Scheduled Castes who are represented here that they may kindly look to the future also, and not merely look to the immediate future.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) :

जनाब चैयरमैन साहब, सबसे प्रथम मैं इस हाउस में यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले को पेशन से या बायस से नहीं देखना चाहिये। यह ठंडे दिल से गौर करने की बात है।

कांस्टीट्यूेंट असेम्बली ने तकरीबन बूनेनीयसली इस मामले को तै किया कि दस बरस के वास्ते शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को रिजर्वेशन दिया जाये और साथ साथ एंग्लोइंडियन्स के नामिनेशन के वास्ते भी फ़ैसला किया। उस वक्त सारे लीडरों की यही राय थी और उस वक्त सारा अपोजीशन खत्म हो गया था और सारी असेम्बली ने एक राय से दस साल की मियाद मुकरर की थी।

मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता कि जो यह दस साल की मियाद रखी गयी थी यह जायज थी या नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक प्रच्छे बेजिस्लेचर में जहाँ कि सारी नेशन को फुल इक्विटी राइट दिये जाते हैं वह रिजर्वेशन एक नसेमरी इविल है। लेकिन जो हुआ वह अच्छा हुआ। अब यह दस साल की मियाद खत्म होने वाली है। अब सवाल यह है कि इसकी धारें बढ़ाया जाये या न बढ़ाया जाये।

मैं एक बात इस वक़्त प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग इस बिल के बिलिजाफ़ राय देते हैं उनके बारे में यह राय न कायम की जाये कि वे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब वालों का भला नहीं चाहते। यह छोटे दिल की बात होगी। मैं जब इसको अपोज करता हूँ उसे प्रिंसिपल पर अपोज करता हूँ। करना मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों को खूब रियायतें दी जायें। मैंने कांस्टीट्यूेंट असेम्बली में इस रिजर्वेशन के मामलों को तसलीम कर लिया था। मैं आज भी इसलिये नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूँ कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का भला नहीं चाहता। लेकिन मैं इसलिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ कि इस रिजर्वेशन को एक्सटेंड करना ठीक नहीं है। मैं इस बिल को प्रिंसिपल पर अपोज करता हूँ।

इसमें दो कम्युनिटीज का सवाल है, एंग्लो इंडियन कम्युनिटी का और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब वालों का। मैं इस सिलसिले में अपनी उस स्पीच का हवाला दे सकता हूँ जो कि मैंने २५ अगस्त सन् १९४९ को दी थी। उस वक़्त एंग्लो इंडियन्स के लिये नामिनेशन तो मंजूर कर दिया गया था लेकिन उसकी मियाद मुकरर करना हम भूल गये थे पर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों के लिये मियाद मुकरर कर दी थी। तब मैंने अपने प्रमोडमेट नम्बर ११९ के जरिये नामिनेशन के लिये दस साल की मियाद मुकरर करवायी थी।

मैं प्रदब से प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि यह ठीक है कि रिजर्वेशन या नामिनेशन में सारी नेशन के ठीक पर भरस पड़ता है क्योंकि दूसरों से लेकर वह ठीक दिये जाते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उस कांस्टीट्यूएंस में अगर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वाला भी किसी दूसरे सब्स की चाहे तो वह किसी दूसरे को वोट नहीं दे सकता। हो सकता हो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का धारमी अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंस में से पंडित पंथ को साना चाहे और उनको अपना वोट

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देना चाहे तो वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकता। क्योंकि शिडयूल्ड कास्ट वाले के अलावा कोई और वहां खड़ा नहीं हो सकता। इस तरह से रिजरवेशन से आप शिडयूल्ड कास्ट वालों पर और दूसरों पर भी अपनी पसन्द पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाते हैं। इसमें न शिडयूल्ड कास्ट वाले को पूरा राइट है और न नान शिडयूल्ड कास्ट वाले को पूरा राइट है।

अब आपने शिडयूल्ड कास्ट वालों को जो यह रिजरवेशन दिया है वह डबल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में दिया है। इससे उनको बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। या सात आठ लाख वोटों की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी होती है और इन लोगों के पास इतना पैसा नहीं होता कि यह अपने को इतनी बड़ी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में नोन कर पायें। इसलिये उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन ठीक नहीं होता। उस वक्त जबकि कांस्टीट्यूएन्स असेम्बली में यह मामला पेश था उस वक्त मैंने एक अमेंडमेंट पेश किया था कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सिंगिल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी हो, डबल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज न हों। मैं समझता हूं कि अब भी ऐसा करने का कुछ खयाल है। लेकिन अब अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा तो बड़ा झगड़ा होगा क्योंकि अगर शिडयूल्ड कास्ट वाला उस कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी से खड़ा होता है तो कोई दूसरा भाई कम्युनल सोट से नहीं खड़ा हो सकेगा। और इस तरह से सब डिसएनफ्रेंचइज हो जायेंगे।

मुझे याद है कि जब हमने दस बरस के लिये यह रिजरवेशन दिया था उस वक्त पार्लियामेंट में पटेल साहब ने बतलाया था कि वह नहीं चाहते थे कि देश में कास्ट सिस्टम रहे और परपीचुएट हो जाये। वह चाहते थे कि धीरे धीरे मुल्क में कास्टलैस सोसाइटी हो जाये। आप पंत जी से पूछ लीजिये या किसी और लीडर से पूछ लीजिये कि आया वह कास्ट सिस्टम को खत्म करना चाहते हैं या नहीं। हम क्लासलैस और कास्टलैस सोसाइटी बनाना चाहते हैं जिसमें कि सब भाई एक स्टैंडर्ड पर आ आयें। जब ऐसा

होगा तभी कास्ट कांशसनेस खत्म हो सकती है। इस सिलसिले में जो स्पीच मैंने आज से दस साल पहले दी थी वह मेरे सामने है, वक्त नहीं है नहीं तो मैं इसमें से कोट करता कि मैं ने क्या कहा था। मैंने कहा था कि इन दस सालों में हमें पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि हम इनको अपने बराबर ले आवें। क्या हम ऐसा कर पाये हैं। मैंने उस वक्त कहा था कि अगर हम ऐसा नहीं कर पाये तो वह दिन फिर आवेगा कि जब हमसे कहा जायेगा कि हम उनको और वक्त क्यों न दें। अम्बेडकर साहब ने भी यही कहा था। और वह वक्त आज आ गया है। आज हम नहीं पाते कि शिडयूल्ड कास्ट वाले हमारे दरजे पर आ गये हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने उनको बराबर दरजे पर लाने का वायदा किया था। हमने वादा किया था कि दस साल में हम इस डिस्ट्रिक्शन को खत्म कर देंगे। मेरी यह अदब से गुजारिश है कि यह डिस्ट्रिक्शन उस वक्त तक दूर नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक कि इन लोगों की सोशल, इकानामिक और ऐजुकेशनल हालत ऊंची नहीं होती। तब तक कास्ट सिस्टम नहीं हट सकता जब तक कि इन की सोशल, इकानामिक और ऐजुकेशनल हालत नहीं सुधरती। यह हालत एक दम नहीं बदल सकती, आहिस्ता आहिस्ता ही बदल सकती है। गवर्नमेंट ने इन दस सालों में इसको सुधारने की कोशिश की है। मैं इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं कि गवर्नमेंट की कोशिशों से कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। लेकिन अभी तक ये लोग हमारे बराबर नहीं आ सके हैं। मैंने उस वक्त भी अर्ज किया था और आज भी मैं जोर से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप ऐसा कानून पास कर दीजिये कि शिडयूल्ड कास्ट वालों के मकानों के नीचे की जो जमीन है वे उसके मालिक हो जायें। अगर आप मुझे यकीन दिलायें कि दस साल में शिडयूल्ड कास्ट वालों की हालत

हमारे बराबर भण्डी हो जायेगी तो मैं कहता हूँ कि आप उनकी जरूर रिजर्वेशन चीजिये। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सीटों को देने से करीब लोगों को फायदा नहीं होता उनकी हालत बेहतर नहीं होती।

आपने कांस्टीट्यूशन की दफा १५ (४) और दफा ३३५ में कहा है कि सर्विसेज के मामले में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों के हुक्म को गवर्नमेंट सेफगांठ करेगी। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जो पोस्ट्स उनके लिये रिजर्व की जाती हैं वह भी पूरी उनको गिनिस्टर साहब नहीं दे पाते। मैं चन्द मर्तबा यह कह चुका हूँ और आज फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि पांच साल के लिये आप ऐसा कर दें कि सारी गवर्नमेंट पोस्ट्स शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों को दी जायें अगर वह उस काम की काबलिगत रखते हों। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि आप कंपिटिटिव एग्जामिनेशन ही न लें क्योंकि ऐसा करने से तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में सराबी आ जायेगी। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि पांच साल तक सारी गवर्नमेंट पोस्टें काबिल शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों को दी जायें। अगर गवर्नमेंट उनकी हालत को सुधारना चाहती है तो उसको ऐसा कुछ करना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा तो मुझे यकीन है कि वह आगे बढ़ेंगे। उनको आगे बढ़ाने का एक ही तरीका है कि उनकी सोशल, इकानमिक और ऐजुकेशनल हालत सुधारी जाये। अगर कोई मुझे यकीन दिला दे कि दस बरस के लिये रिजर्वेशन बढ़ा देने से इनकी हालत दरफ्तल सुधर जायेगी तो मैं इसको मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ, लेकिन मुझे यकीन है कि सिर्फ सीटों के रिजर्वेशन की मियाद पालियामेंट में या प्रेसम्बलीज में बढ़ाने से यह नतीजा नहीं निकल सकता है। हम देखते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट में कांग्रेस पार्टी की मेजरिटी है और हम जानते हैं कि क्लब जी ओ बाहें कानून पस करवा सकते हैं। इसलिये शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों को इन हुक्म के लिये आवे की बजह से

कोई कानून पास नहीं होता। मुझे एक भी ऐसा मामला नहीं मालूम कि जिसमें शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों ने कांग्रेस को मजबूर कर के कोई कानून पास करवा लिया हो। लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी में एक एक मम्बर जो कि गांधी जी, पंडित जवाहरलाल जी या पन्त जी को सीडर मानने वाला है वह हमेशा कोशिश करता है कि हमारे ये शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के भाई जल्द से जल्द हमारे बराबर आ जायें।

इनके यहां बैठने का कोई खास फायदा नहीं हुआ है। असल में देखा जाय, तो अगर कंट्री में एक क्लासमेंस सोसाइटी होती और कुछ इलेक्ट्रल राइड्स के एक्सपेंशन में जो पालिया मेंट यहां आती, वह आज नहीं आती है। वाक्या यह है कि कम इन्टेलिक्चुअल लोग आते हैं, जिस की वजह से देश को नुकसान होता है। जहां तक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों की तरक्की का सवाल है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनकी जितनी भी तरक्की हो सके, की जाये और उसके लिये पूरी कोशिश की जानी चाहिये।

मैं एक बात और पूछना चाहता हूँ, जिसको मैं कई मर्तबा इस हाउस में कह चुका हूँ। गवर्नमेंट ने हिन्दू कोड पास कर दिया, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट यह बतलाये कि उसने इन्टर-कास्ट मैरिजिज को एनकरेज करने के लिये क्या स्टेप्स लिये। मैं प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि वही एक तरीका है, जिससे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों की सोशल इम्प्रूवमेंट हो सकती है, वे दूसरे लोगों के करीब आ सकते हैं और उनके रिश्तेदार बन सकते हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने कोई इस किस्म का फायदा बनाया कि जो क्लब इन्टर-कास्ट मैरिज करेगा, उसको गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में प्रिफर किया जायेगा? उसने ऐसा नहीं किया। उसने सिर्फ क्लब एक प्रपोजिन्ड मुकदर कर दिये हैं। और उनके बारे में भी हम अच्छी तरह से जान

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत]

हैं। भ्रम्बल तो वे पूरे ही नहीं होते हैं। हमारे सामने जो मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं श्री जगन्नीश्वर राम, उनके बारे में क्या था कि वह इन लोगों के लिये कुछ कर सकेंगे। लेकिन हम मानते हैं कि बाबरजुद धरनी दिली स्वाहिषा के, कोशिश के हो इस धरनेजल टु डू डू। मैं अपने केस में जानता हूँ। उनके पास मजबूत जाते हैं और वह उनकी मदद करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वह कुछ नहीं कर सकते। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट कोई ऐसी तरकीब करे, जिससे इन लोगों की बाकी तरकीब हो। या वह मुझे यकीन दिलायें कि भगले दस सालों में वह इस सिलसिले में क्या क्या काम करेंगे और उनका क्या अंतर पड़ेगा और पिछले दस सालों में उनके इकदामात का क्या अंतर पड़ा है। अगर गवर्नमेंट यह वादा करे कि भगले दस सालों में हम फलों काम करेंगे, तब तो इन लोगों की कुछ तरकीब होनी मुमकिन है, वना मुमकिन नहीं है। देश में आम तौर पर लोग इस मकसद के बारे में लिप-सर्विस करते हैं, लेकिन इनका स्टेडर्ड ऊंचा करने के लिये कुछ नहीं किया जाता। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के सब के सब लोग राजी हो बैठे हैं कि गवर्नमेंट ने हमको यह दे दिया—रिजर्वेशन दे दी, लेकिन मैं यह धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह महज बोले की टट्टी है। अगर इससे इन लोगों को कोई फायदा होता, तो मैं उनके साथ होता। लेकिन यह कहना भी गलत बात है कि गवर्नमेंट ने इन के लिये कुछ नहीं किया। इतना हुआ कि करोड़ों रुपया उनकी एजुकेशन के लिये दिया गया। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उनकी आज दो करोड़ रुपये खिये जाते हैं तो उनको चार करोड़ दीजिये, पंच करोड़ दीजिये। हम सरकार के साथ हैं। लेकिन यह तरीका कभी खत्म नहीं होने वाला है, वह बूझ कभी खत्म नहीं होगी। दस बरस के बाद फिर वही नीबत प्रायेगी और हमको फिर वही दिन देखना पड़ेगा। अगर सरकार ने इसको रिवास्त करनी है,

तो वह किसी और तरीके से करे। यह रास्ता इनकी तरकीब की तरफ नहीं ले जायगा। अगर पन्त जी समझते हैं कि यह जला है, तो इसको ट्राई कर लिया जाये। मैं इसका सल्ल मखालिफ नहीं हूँ। लेकिन यह रास्ता कहीं और ले जाता है। आज पंजाब की शक्ल दूसरी होती, अगर मेरी तरकीब मानी जाती। मैंने १९४६ में कहा था कि पंजाब के हिन्दुओं और सिखों के झगड़ों को खत्म करने के लिये तीन सौ सिख जाट लिये जायें और उनकी शादी तीन सौ हिन्दु जाटनियों से कर दी जाये और तीन सौ हिन्दु जाटों की शादी सिख जाटनियों से कर दी जाये। अगर इस तरह हिन्दुओं और सिखों की आपस में शादी होती, तो यह मामला तय हो जाता, लेकिन आज यह नहीं हुआ है। आज शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के के कितने लोग हैं, जो कि अपनी जात से बाहर शादी करते हैं। इसके लिये उनकी क्या एनकरेजमेंट दिया जाता है? इससे हमारा असल मकसद पूरा नहीं हो पाता है। डा० भ्रम्बेदकर साहब ने अपनी स्पीच में, जो कि कांस्टीच्युएण्ट असम्बली की प्रीसीडिंग के सफ़हा ६६७ पर दर्ज है, सफ़ तौर से कहा था। श्री नागप्पा ने अपनी एमंडमेंट पेश की थी कि जब तक सोसाइटी ठीक न हो जाये और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग दूसरों के बराबर न हो जायें, तब तक उनके लिये यह रिजर्वेशन रखा जाये। मैंने उसको अपोज किया था। तब नागप्पा साहब ने दस बरस मान लिया था। मेरी तहरीक पर यह दस बरस रखा गया था और मेरी तहरीक पर ही एम्प्ली-ईडियन्स के लिये भी दस बरस रखा गया था। लेकिन इन दोनों का हम जो इन्टेग्रेशन चाहते थे, वह नहीं हुआ। इसलिये बाहिर है कि यह तरकीब कामयाब नहीं हुई। मैं आपका धुक्रिया धन्य करता हूँ।

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput):
Sir, the Home Minister appealed to the conscience of Parliament and it is an appeal to which we should all

respond. My hon. friends who preceded me have pointed out that reservation tend to perpetuate themselves, but before I examine that argument I should like, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, to point out that this idea of reservation was given a great deal of currency and was accepted by the Constituent Assembly because it was felt that it would do justice to the most submerged section of our society which, apart from being liable to be exploited since the stigma was attached to it, would certainly have a proper chance of expressing itself in the legislatures wielding power and authority to transform our economic and social framework. It is, indeed, a great pity that we were not able to do away with it after ten years, but I should like to remind my hon. friends in this House that along with this provision of reservation there were also other provisions in the Constitution equally important which all of us have to take into account.

My hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, referred to the fact that educational opportunities were very important. Now, I should like to remind this House of article 45 wherein it is pointed out that every one should have compulsory education up to the age of 14. The Constitution-makers thought that this reservation for ten years was enough because within that period of ten years all people up to the age of 14 would have compulsory education and the citizens would have the right and opportunity of deciding whether that reservation should continue or not. Those hopes have not been fulfilled, not because we have not manfully struggled to improve the lot of our people but because of lack of economic resources and because of lack of manpower. Parliament, I hope, will concern itself with realities.

My hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee referred to the fact that although some of my friends who are Scheduled Castes are converted to Buddhist faith they still suffer from social disabilities; he appealed to the Home Minister to extend the facilities even to those who have become Buddhists. I think,

that so far as we are concerned there is a certain amount of propriety in the view that those who suffer from social disabilities do not lose them overnight if they become Jains, Buddhists or Sikhs. Article 26 of the Constitution recognises this factor, for it points out that whenever we are to deal with social welfare and other things, when we are to pass a legislation providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus, it would refer not only to Hindus but the term Hindu should be construed as including the Sikh, Jain or Buddhist religion as well.

Apart from this, Mr. Chairman, I should like to take you on to a consideration of some of the general principles which should actuate us in accepting this amendment of the Home Minister. No doubt, it would have been better if this had been canvassed among members of the public. But I ask, would the result have been different from what it is today? I venture to think that so far as this matter is concerned we are going to decide, in spite of the best attempts which are being put forward to extend this reservation for a certain period, at least for ten years.

Shri Tyagi pointed out that this preferential treatment would tend to perpetuate itself. I would like to bring to his notice an elementary fact which probably he has overlooked and which I think should be sufficiently stressed in this debate. Reservation in a period when we enjoy political independence is completely different from what it is in a period when we are under alien rule. When we were under alien rule, as Sardar Panikkar points out in his *Hindu Society at Crossroads*, custom was king. The legislating authority had not come into being. Today, the legislating State has come into being and as a result of developments, as a result of mobilising public opinion, as a result of our having various administrative measures, we would be able to break the stratification of society and bring about

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

a new consciousness in our body politic. That itself is a very important fact.

Indeed, about ten years ago, all members of the Scheduled Castes almost to a man demanded that they wanted reservations. Today, there is difference of opinion even among Scheduled Castes to show the underlying fact that they do not accept reservation as an imperative. There is difference of opinion. But let us give some more time to the Scheduled Castes so that they might develop and so that they might take and play an equal part along with other members in our community, in shaping the future of our country.

I referred to the fact that today the legislating State had come very much into importance. I do feel that the importance of this factor should not be overlooked. We might not have done as much as we wished; we might not have been able to awaken consciousness as much we could have, but let us realise that the lamp of social consciousness has been lit and burns very much more brightly today than it did before, because of the activity in our various legislatures, because of the pressure of opinion, because, shall I say, of the fact that representatives of different communities have begun to realise that unless something is done quickly we would not be able to integrate our society.

What are the other factors that militate against reservation being a permanent feature of our body politic? My hon. friend who preceded me referred to the fact that we have now double-member constituencies. If we decide to accept the principle of reservation—and I suppose Parliament will accept it—I venture to think that we should continue the system of double-member constituencies. I have certain reasons for speaking very strongly for it, and I shall put my views before this House. In a double-member constituency, the Scheduled Caste voters will have a greater opportunity of sending their represen-

tatives since a Scheduled Caste member, when elected to represent that area, will apart from representing a larger number of non-Scheduled Castes, also represent a large number of Scheduled Castes. This in itself could be healthy, and could unify the heterogeneous elements into one.

A member from the Scheduled Castes will have to adopt a broad-minded he is to succeed in a joint electorate with reservation of seats. But if it is single-member constituency, it is bound to be in an area where the Scheduled Caste votes alone are concentrated. This will accentuate somewhat that narrowness of outlook and also make the demand for representation perpetual. That is a point of view which we have to take into account after having conceded the principle of representation. So, I think it is now clear, taking into account all the developments that have taken place during the past ten years, that we must extend the period of reservation for another ten years.

16 hrs.

I am not willing to adopt a pessimistic outlook. I venture to think that the momentum of social reforms, that the momentum of new legislative activity, will bring about a change in outlook not only among the Scheduled Castes but also in the minds of our body politic. Once the climate of opinion in a society is affected, I venture to think that even those who demand reservation would be willing to abate their claims and we might do away with preferential treatment. In fact, the whole mechanics of social reform and social transformation depend upon how quickly we are able to adjust ourselves to new events. And taking all these factors into account, I think the measure which my friend, the Home Minister, has introduced is proper and even though I have been very reluctant to support Constitutional amendments which have become a very frequent feature of our Parliament, on this occasion I venture to think that the

is a measure which is dictated by the larger considerations of statesmanship and wisdom.

Shri Khadiikar (Ahmednagar): The measure before this House, the Constitution Amendment Bill, in my opinion is a confession of failure on the part of the ruling party to achieve objectives which the party had kept before the country for the last few decades. After all, Constitution is an instrument of social transformation, and if the ruling party, with a view to avoid a basic change in society, sets on events, making little improvement here or a little there and then awakens to its duty of protecting the communities which are socially at a disadvantage, and comes before this House with an amending Bill, we have no other choice left but to support it as a lesser evil. The House should appreciate why I say this. Because, Hindu society is basically a caste society. Even those who are converts to Christianity, they also observe caste and sub-caste.

Shri B. S. Murthy: And neo-Buddhists also.

Shri Khadiikar: And those who have been converted to Muslim faith, which is one of the most democratic faiths in the world there also the lower communities converted at the initial stage suffer a disadvantage. So, in our society, at this hour everyone of us, just before saying "all right, we will continue it for another ten years" should take stock of the situation. What is the position in this country? We have lost all momentum of social change or social revolution. I was surprised when I heard Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and another friend of mine, Shri Tyagi. They spoke in the Constituent Assembly and almost without any advance they are repeating the same arguments.

An Hon. Member: Very backward!

Shri Khadiikar: If they have a little insight into the social mechanisms of India, they would have considered "What is this? What has happened?" Now the Congress regime all over the country talks of a classless society. But you are entrenching caste everywhere, particularly in politics. If we examine critically the present phase of our change what do we discover? We discover that an attempt is being made, somehow or other, to entrench caste to retain power or to retain office.

Are we going to sit idle after passing this measure? Because, what is required now is a certain amount of revolutionary dynamism. In the West when there was a rise of political proletariat, or industrial proletariat, men like Marx had a vision. In our country Mahatma Gandhi had a vision. But for the social proletariat there is no definition. No where in the world, not even Marxian philosophy, could explain the structure of castes as it exists and subsists today. That is the position. In such a situation what are we doing? Have we used the instrument offered to us, the instrument of constitutional authority given by Parliament? Or are we setting up a few hundred crores and satisfying ourselves by creating a band of bureaucratic workers who have no genuine zeal for any social advance in this country?

An Hon. Member: Correct.

Shri Khadiikar: What was the position? Let us take stock of the situation. They constitute one-fifth of the population. They are eight crores in number, not less. If you take the total, half of these eight crores are more or less landless. Their opportunities for employment are limited. What have you done? In the whole hierarchy of the Government, from top to bottom you will find hardly any share given to the untouchables or the Scheduled Tribes people of this country.

[Shri Khadilkar]

I remember having a long talk with the late Dr. Ambedkar. He was passing through a period of spiritual crisis. He thought that by remaining in the Hindu society, he cannot transform it in order to persuade that society to give up the caste system. Then after a good deal of thought he came to the conclusion: Let us at least adopt a religion which is much nearer the Hindu religion and the philosophy of which is within the Hindu fold, where the *karma* theory is not there, where the theory of after life, as it results from *karma*, is not there and where a certain amount of social freedom, castelessness and other things will be available. Therefore, he chose that course. But it did not solve the problem just as going over to Christianity does not solve the problem of untouchability. I would like to tell my neo-Buddhist friends that by transferring from this position to that position, Hindu society is not going to accept you as non-untouchables. This is the position. I say that that society is not in this artificial metropolitan life of Delhi, in this soulless life of Delhi. You go to the villages. When the question of a Gram Panchayat election comes in, I have not come across a single untouchable being elected as a sarpanch in my experience. If you have got anywhere.... (Interruption).

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Mr. Chairman, for my hon. friend's information may I say that a depressed class man won the election against the Raja of the village.

Mr. Chairman: It may be a wrong statement. But he is entitled to make a wrong statement. In his turn, the hon. Member can disprove it.

Shri Khadilkar: I made a broad generalisation. When I say this I know that in a village society—and India is a village society today with a few urban centres here and there with a certain amount of degradation of modern life and what-not; I do not want to say anything about that—when you approach the base of our

society, today the dominant caste rules over the people. An untouchable has no place, no freedom whatever the guarantee. You can have your conscience satisfied by saying, "Oh! by the Constitution untouchability in India does not exist". This is an illusion. Let us accept it. It exists. It is very much alive. Because of the growing poverty of the population more and more people, even the people of the advanced classes, seek protection of backwardness. In backwardness, people say, there is a vested interest. The vested nature of this vested interest is that at least by declaring myself as backward I will get a little opportunity for education, perhaps an entrance into Government service. This sort of perversion of social approach to the problems has taken place. What remedy the Congress Party, the ruling party in this country, has given to the country to remove it? Why place a limit of ten years? Dr. Ambedkar was right when he said when this question was debated in the Constituent Assembly that personally he felt that this time limit was not good. I do not want to take the time of the House by reading what he said. He had a mental reservation, but as there was an agreement he said that he accepted it. This shows that in our society, the ruling party which has placed before itself a caste-less and classless society, an egalitarian society has not made progress on any front to show, here is some advance. If you study the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes, you find a dismal picture. I do not understand when he says, there is a change, we must assess it. He has made a suggestion, income-cum-status and all that. When this question was discussed in the Estimates Committee, I pointed out to the Estimates Committee that, if you apply this standard in our caste society, a man may be even educated, but because he belongs to that caste, certain disabilities will persist and persist till he is cremated. This is a dark picture. If you want to

change it, by all means do it, for the time being. This measure is of a protective nature. In our society, when forces of disintegration are all round, some sort of a protective measure of this nature must be there. It shows wisdom, a little farsightedness, a certain recognition of conservatism that is bound to persist in a caste society, for years to come. Therefore, this measure has come before us. This measure is a confession of failure of the ruling party to make any advance as regards social reform, as regards reduction of caste distinctions or class distinctions. This is the position. After understanding it, if we appreciate the measure, it has some meaning.

Then, there is the question of joint electorate. In a caste society, I personally feel, we are imitating the Western democratic pattern. In a caste society, joint electorate affords some type of protection to the minority caste communities. I am not talking of minorities and separatism of the British regime. Therefore, if you want to go ahead with this protective measure, as a consequence, you will have to adopt, as you have suggested in the measure, the double member constituency. There is no escape from it. Therefore, at this hour, perhaps, we will pass this measure within no time. But, my humble appeal is, let the House examine its own conscience. Instead of taking protection under the subterfuge of amendment and tiding over a particular political situation, let the ruling party come forward with an objective survey and say that on all these fronts, we are not able to do much. Landlessness has not been removed. If I may give one instance, in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, 40 per cent. of the population....

Mr. Chairman: I have got a long list of speakers.

Shri Khadilkar: In one minute, I am finishing. Forty per cent. of the population belongs to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If you turn to power, who is exercising it?

I would appeal to the new Buddhists who are opposing this measure. Because of this at least, they will get a platform in a representative House here and there. In the Upper House, there are hardly 8 or 10 members from the Congress party. There may be some addition in the local councils. Therefore, instead of opposing, they should try to support the measure from this angle that the ruling party is doing justice by affording them further protection as they deserve. With these words, I finish.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Mr. Chairman, when the Constituent Assembly wanted to give these benefits to the Scheduled Castes, Sardar Patel had to face not only some of the Scheduled Caste representatives, in the Constituent Assembly, but also many Hindu Members of the Constituent Assembly. Today, the Home Minister is also facing the same people in this House. I thought the Members who had opposed this measure in the Constituent Assembly, must have progressed and changed very much and they must be speaking after taking full stock of the improvement and the advancement of this community. But to my great disappointment, I see that most of them stand where they were at that time, even after ten years have elapsed. I thought that most of the Members who have opposed this measure, during their tenure of membership in this Parliament would every time agitate and impress upon Government to take some effective measures to remedy the evils, to make some progress, and to give real benefits to the Scheduled Castes in the matter of education, in the matter of economic advancement and also in the social sphere. But I do not think that during all these years, many of the Members who have opposed this measure have at any time advanced their arguments and protested against Government for going slow in adopting various measures for the improvement of the Scheduled Castes.

Now, my hon. friends, belonging to the Republican Party, sometimes for-

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

get what they had spoken in the former days. I also have the greatest regard for Dr. Ambedkar who wanted first a separate electorate system and later on asked the Scheduled Castes' Federation all over the country to pass resolutions supporting not only joint electorates but also the reservations. I think most of the Members who are opposing this Bill today were very important Members even in those days, and were holding very important positions in the Scheduled Castes' Federation. Today, the reservations have become sour grapes to them; because they cannot have the benefits of these reservations, therefore, they have to oppose it, and they are opposing. I do not think it is anything strange that they take to this type of attitude.

The Scheduled Castes Commissioner has said in his report that the real improvement of the Scheduled Castes has just started in the first year of the Second Five Year P.an. From that, we can understand how far Government have taken effective measures. If all the evils and ills of the Scheduled Castes are to be removed, we cannot just look to Government; we have to look to the caste-Hindu community in the country and see whether they are helping Government to remove all these evils or they are putting some obstacles in their way.

The way in which these measures are being implemented, the way in which the State Governments have implemented these measures, and the way in which most of the Members of our Parliament are behaving, make one feel that unless reservation is given to us, we shall not be able to do much to improve the conditions of the Scheduled Castes.

But I want to make one thing very clear to this House, and that is that the Scheduled Castes in this country are not docile and dumb; they are not so weak as to become slaves subservient to the majority community; they do not think that they have to accept whatever concessions are

being extended as if it is a private privilege or a private charity given to them; we still claim that as a right, and we think that it was the harassment of this community for centuries by the caste-Hindu section that has warranted the Hindu community to take this step to see that the Scheduled Castes are brought to a status equal to that of others.

Regarding education, I would say this. What type of education do the Scheduled Castes get in this country? They are getting almost the common type of education; at the same time, they will have to compete with the rest of the community. That also becomes difficult for them; in many places, when the competition takes place, most of the Scheduled Castes would not be able to fill up those posts, unless the posts are kept reserved for them.

When we see the reservation in the services and the vacancies filled up by the Scheduled Castes, we see that most of the vacancies reserved for them are not being properly filled up. What are the reasons? If only educational qualifications and merit had been the criterion, then I think most of these vacancies which are reserved for them should have been filled up by them, provided there were no other consideration like favouritism or nepotism.

In Class I, out of 452 vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes, only 50 have been filled up. Similarly, in Class II, out of 996, only 271 have been filled up. In Class III, out of 30,600, only 19,000 have been filled up so far. All these things make one feel that even in the matter of education, the Scheduled Castes should be given a special type of education; otherwise, in course of time, even five or ten years, the country will be filled with most of the educated Scheduled Castes who will not be able to find proper appointments, because they will have to get appointments only in government departments, not in any private firms or factories as their education will not help them to compete with the rest of the community and

get into these services. Then these people will become a big battalion. They will be a more serious problem to the Government than most of the ex-Ministers who always become critics of Government. There are also various parties today which are also opposing the Government in a very effective manner. If most of the Scheduled Castes who are educated are left without proper employment, they will become a menace not only to the Government but to the entire Hindu community.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri M. R. Krishna: I do not think I have had even five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: He can have one minute more.

Shri M. R. Krishna: It has become a practice with many of our Members here to measure the progress made by the Scheduled Castes by seeing a Minister in the Central Government or a smaller Minister in a State Government or a few Members of Parliament. I think the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would have done real justice to the Scheduled Castes in this House had he only studied the economic condition of most of the Members of this Parliament, how they manage, how many of them own their houses and so on. These things would have enlightened many of our friends who just by seeing a Minister here or there feel that the entire Scheduled Caste community has advanced.

Shri Tyagi was speaking about giving concessions to classes. Most probably he must have been thinking of the British Poor Law and various other Acts passed by the British House of Commons, the benefits of which are being enjoyed by British subjects. But he forgets one thing, that the basic reason for the suffering of the Scheduled castes in this country is the caste system. This has been practised against them for centuries. He thinks that within five or ten years all these things have vanished and there is no more problem facing the Scheduled Castes.

Therefore, he thinks that these concessions are not desirable. Shri Tyagi would like to extend this concession to a community like the Muslims for 60 years; he would like the other communities which have been enjoying this privilege for 30—40 years to continue doing so. But just because this National Government has extended it for only ten years to the Scheduled Castes, Shri Tyagi thinks that the whole country is going to ruin and the whole world is going to sink. I do not know what makes Shri Tyagi feel this way. I was under the impression that Shri Tyagi was very progressive and he would really understand the problems of the Scheduled Castes and he would be really lending a helping hand in their progress.

An Hon. Member: He is reactionary.

Shri Ayyakannu (Nagapattinam—Reserved-Sch. Castes): I am really thankful to the Home Ministry for extending the provision for reservation for another period of ten years. It has been well said in the House by many of our hon. friends that the condition of the Scheduled Castes even today in villages is no better. The oppression to which they were being subjected is still continuing.

I would like to mention only three things in support of the continuance of this reservation. Firstly, they say that the reservation is not necessary as it would perpetuate the system of castes. If so, what is the other solution by which they can remove caste feelings in the country? The only way out is to provide safeguards to the community. Unless these communities are provided some safeguards for another ten years, it is impossible for them to come up. Shri Tyagi said that it was not necessary. I would like to ask a question. Suppose, we ask a child of ten years to wrestle with a man of 30 or 40 with all his strength. Is it possible for the child stand against such a man? Similarly, this community has been suppressed for a very long time and unless it is given proper protection, it is not possible for them to come up to that level.

[Shri Ayyakannu]

The Home Ministry had issued instructions some time ago to the effect that even in the matter of promotion in selection cadres these reservations should be continued. Even though the Home Ministry's order is there, except the Railway Ministry, no Ministry has taken steps. I am saying this because even though in upper levels, we have veteran Ministers and Parliamentarians and Congressmen as our Ministers we are unable to implement it except in this one Ministry. Unless there is proper representation in Parliament or in the Cabinet or wherever it is, it is not possible to achieve this. Shri Khadilkar has very well explained how casteism has crept into the village society and everywhere.

Our elder statesman, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, has objected to this. He has referred to the panchayats. It is not proper to take one example in one or two villages and generalise. We should take the population of 30 per cent. and see whether they are properly represented. We should analyse things.

Again, Shri Tyagi has said that by giving representation in Parliament and Assemblies, we cannot solve the problem. No community is respected because all the members are rich, whether it is the Brahmin community or the Vaish community. I believe the entire community is not rich. We judge whether a community is advanced or not by taking into account whether there is at least a sizable section of the community which is advanced. If you analyse you will see that the Scheduled Castes are poor and fall under that category.

Then it has been pointed out to this House that the Members of Parliament or the top officials are exploiting this concession to the Scheduled Castes. They have failed completely to understand that there is an income certificate that has to be produced. A person who has got an income of Rs. 400 is not eligible to get this scholarship. That condition is already there. It is being confused here.

I would again like to press one point here. In the whole of India, it is only in Madras that there are 6 people at the head of departments. I would ask this question: Why is it so in Madras alone? I do not think that in any other State the condition is such. It is because that in Madras while the Justice Party was in power they made some provision for this reservation. On account of that, we are able to have 6 members as heads of departments.

Before Pantji, the saviour of the untouchables, came as the Home Minister, there was no representation in the I.A.S. and I.P.S. Not even one person was selected. Even Rajaji, the great scholar-socialist refused reservation in I.A.S. and I.P.S. and in the administrative cadre. Pantji had great sympathy for these people and he has made a provision of 2½ per cent. in all the superior services. Only from that time, we are able to get some 3 or 4 people in every cadre. Why I am saying this is this. Unless we have reservation, it is not possible to come up.

Unfortunately, my friends in the Opposition fail to understand what we are doing. By opposing the reservation, they are opposing the very progress of the country, the very principle of democracy. They have to understand that the moment the reservation is taken away, democracy will blow up in this country, the right to possess personal property will be at jeopardy, and individual freedom or freedom of expression will be molested. These wider aspects we should take into account.

Again and again, it has been pointed out, and I have also pointed out about the promotion question, even at the higher levels. I appeal to hon. Members to analyse how far this provision is necessary not only in the interests of the Scheduled Castes but in the general interests. Because, after two thousand years, even though they have been subjected to inhuman conditions, they have been able to withstand all these difficulties. I believe, and I am quite confident even now, that even if

there is no reservation, they will withstand these difficulties very well. But it will take centuries together for them to come up if they are left without any protection.

That is why we are pleading for this provision and, as I have already said, the others who are opposing this provision are opposing the tranquillity in this country. That is what I wish to say in this connection.

There is one point that comes to my mind. That is, we have given only ten years, and it is not fair to go on—I may be mistaken—further extending it. But within a period of ten years, how can it be achieved—that is a question that every hon. Member has to think about here. It is not merely a question of achieving; we can achieve anything. But you should give serious consideration to the question as to how these things could be achieved within a period of ten years. For that, as I have already said, as long as our Home Minister is in that Ministry, our interests are very safe. Because, we have great confidence in him, and if after Gandhiji anybody has done good to this community, it is our Home Minister. Without any prejudice, I like to submit, as was pointed out in the Public Accounts Committee meeting, that there should be a separate Ministry to look into this. In the Railway Ministry, you can see that there is one reservation officer to look into this condition and to examine all these things. There should be a separate Ministry and there should be a body to examine the question of the Scheduled Castes and their service conditions.

Again, the twelve and a half per cent. reservation is not sufficient, because the period is only ten years. We have to sympathise with them and give them thirty per cent. reservation in services, so that we can bring them up within a period of ten years.

There is one thing more. Panditji and our Home Minister are there, and they should see that at least in a few States the Chief Ministership goes to a member of this community. After

all, the party is in power in the States also and they can do this. It is desirable that at least in one or two States they should see that the Chief Ministers are from this community.

It has also been a long cry that there have been no Ambassadors or Governors from this community. I hope that within a period of ten years they will come up and these things will be fulfilled and they will never ask for any reservation thereafter.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Frank Anthony. The hon. Member came rather late. I would request him to be very brief. Then I shall call the hon. Minister.

Shri B. C. Kamble: Will you extend the time, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I will try to accommodate. We have some Members from the Congress, some from the Opposition, and some belonging to certain communities and regions. We will try to do our best. I have been going through the list. The Anglo-Indian community has not had any speaker so far and therefore I have called Shri Frank Anthony.

Shri B. C. Kamble: May I make one request? Is it possible to extend the time?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri G. B. Pant: According to the arrangement that was made when the Speaker was here, this motion for consideration was to be put to vote at about 4-45, and after that the amendments were to be discussed for an hour, and the final voting was to take place sometime about 5-45. Now it is already 4-35. So, if you stick to the original programme, then there are only ten minutes before the motion is put to the vote of the House.

Mr. Chairman: We have fixed the outside limit at 5-45.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): It was final. One hour was reserved for the clauses and four hours for the general discussion. According to the

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

schedule, this must be finished at 4.45.

Mr. Chairman: I feel compelled to exercise my discretion only in this way. I thought that the Anglo-Indian community has not had a speaker at all so far. So, I have asked Shri Frank Anthony to speak and be very brief. The hon. Minister can reply after that.

Shri B. C. Kamble: If it is not possible to extend the time, then, we may be permitted to give written speeches which may be embodied in the proceedings.

Mr. Chairman: We have to finish the Bill today. The discussion about the time for the Bill was over as was pointed out by the hon. Minister. We have discussed it and have reached the end of the time-table drawn for it as was pointed out by the hon. Minister quite correctly. We said we will put the motion at 4.45. Because one section of the community has not had any chance at all so far, I am asking Shri Frank Anthony to speak.

Shri K. U. Parmar: We started the discussion at 1.15. Five hours have been fixed. So, it should not last beyond 6.15.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: We will have to finish the Bill today.

Shri B. C. Kamble: The written speeches may be accepted and may be embodied in the proceedings, as was done on an earlier occasion.

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member raising any point of order?

Shri B. C. Kamble: No, Sir. I was saying that previously a facility was given this way: if there was shortage of time, written speeches were sent and they were embodied in the proceedings. So, if we are permitted to give written speeches, they may be embodied in the proceedings and go into the records.

Mr. Chairman: I have heard the hon. Member. I now call upon Shri Frank Anthony to speak.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Chairman, I shall try to be as brief as possible. I hope you will bear with me for at least 15 minutes. I want to take this opportunity of thanking the Central Government and Pantji for having brought in this provision in so far as it relates to the Anglo-Indian community. May I say, speaking on behalf of the community, that this amending Bill has been acclaimed with gratitude. Very few Members of this House have any intimate knowledge of the history and the evolution of the safeguards so far as my community is concerned. Pantji is one of those very few people. I was very closely associated with him and he was very closely associated with me in the special committee which considered the difficulties of my community.

Sir, I believe that Shri H. N. Mukerjee made a criticism that my community has not yet adjusted itself. I have heard this criticism before; I am prepared to accept it in part, but I am afraid it is a criticism which has been overworked. There are all kinds of people who have to undertake all manner of adjustments, whether they are Anglo-Indians, whether they are Hindus, whether they are Mussalmans. But may I just say this, about this constant criticism?

16.34 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I do not know whether people like Shri H. N. Mukerjee and others realise that this small community, whatever its failings may be,—we have them in common with other communities, it has made and it continues increasingly to make a contribution out of all proportion to its size. I am not going into the history of my community since after Independence but my friend the Railway Minister is here. I think he will bear me out when I say that despite our comparatively microscopic size, the awards to railwaymen for devotion to duty, even to the extent of

aying down their lives, have included the names of many members of my community. I do not want to be accused of any kind of petty-boasting. Perhaps Shri Hiren Mukerjee does not know. I do not know what is the best of adjustment. When we were faced with the Kashmir campaign, if he looks at the official records—I have got them—he will find that over 50 per cent of the fighter pilots in the Indian Air Force were members of my community. And they played not only a notable part for a microscopic minority, they played almost a decisive part in the Kashmir campaign. I do not want to say anything more about it.

But Pantji will remember that when this question of safeguards came up before the Advisory Committee on Minority Rights,—he was a member, and there were about 52 members—the matter was canvassed at very considerable length. At that time the burden fell on me—the anxious difficult burden—of trying to get the recognition of the special needs of my community, we were up against an atmosphere of near hostility: Thank God, all that has gone, that was inevitable shortly after independence. But I remember that when the case of the Anglo-Indian community was put to the vote in the Advisory Committee, it was voted down unanimously. And I do not mind confessing without any shame that I literally broke down and wept, because I realised, I knew, more than anyone else, the special needs and the special difficulties of this community.

Somebody has said—I think it was Shri Dwivedy; I was not here—what is the need for giving the Anglo-Indians anything, because they are an advanced community. Sir, perhaps Shri Dwivedy does not know that this community is a matrix of historical-cum-economic circumstances. Pantji knows this. Up till 1806 we were a wealthy community; we were the merchant princes of India. We held responsible positions in all

the covenanted services. But for some reason which I do not want to go into—it was a historical reason—the British decided to drive us out. After 1806 no Anglo-Indian could enter a covenanted service, he could not hold landed property and he could not go to England for his studies. That policy lasted for a period of more than thirty years. Then there was change which suited the British. They canalised us into certain subordinate services—the railways, the telegraphs and the customs—and that canalisation proceeded for a period of about hundred years. In that process the community made a very great contribution to the building up of these great services. The railways and the telegraphs have been built on the blood and bones of Anglo-Indians, who pioneered in those days in the most inhospitable terrain. When the railways were being laid, an Anglo-Indian railwayman took six months to reach his place of destination; he was lucky if he saw his family once in five years. Thus they helped the building up of the railways. But the process gave a peculiar twist to the entire economy of the community—over a hundred years of canalisation, because it suited the British—for half the community became dependent on the railways, and the whole economy of the community was given, as I said, a twist, an unhealthy twist because its economy was completely dependent upon a particular service. But there it was, and it rendered great service.

But today what is the position? In spite of all these reservations, at least one-third of my community is unemployed. There is bitter unemployment in my community. My friend, Shri Jagjivan Ram, will tell you that there is only reservation in class III; we have no reservation in the other classes, except a microscopic reservation in class I. In class IV, in spite of the special aptitudes of the Anglo-Indians, we have no reservation. Take an Anglo-Indian railwayman. He has thirty years' of service, his son has not passed the matriculation,

[Shri Frank Anthony]

he may go for a class IV job, but he cannot get it in spite of his special aptitudes, and he says: Sir, you cut my veins, steam engine will come out of it. Yet his son cannot get a class IV job, because there are no reservations. So far as class III is concerned, over the last ten years I do not think we have filled more than 25 per cent of the quotas which fell vacant. So, even if they continue for another ten years, even then we will get only half the posts that we would have got in the last ten years.

What is the effect? I say that there is bitter unemployment. I am not pleading for any reservation in the superior services and things like that. There the community will take its place on the basis of open competition. It does. As I said, in the armed services it has made, and continues to make, in the officer cadres a very vital contribution. I am pleading for the lesser educated members of my community, because our economy is tied to the Railways. It means 300 or 400 jobs every year. That is all it means. As I say, these nominations have been given so as to enable the community to get representation in the Centre and in the States to look after these special needs.

So far as the States are concerned, I believe some of my hon. friends have said that the Anglo-Indians should not get any reservation in the States. But we have special needs in the matter of education. There are about 268 Anglo-Indian recognised schools. Now these schools are rendering yeoman service in the cause of education generally. I am the Chairman of the Board which deals with all these schools. One of my principal objectives has been to fit these schools into the larger pattern of Indian education and they have been fitted in. Leading Indian educationists—the majority of my Board are non-Anglo-Indians—have realised the value of this system of education. It is an unqualified, singular boon for Government ser-

vants. Whether they go from Kashmir to Quilon or whether they go from Bombay to Shillong, they have in this system of education the only uniform system of education throughout the country. I claim this for this system of education that it is in the vanguard of Indian education. We were the first system of education to subscribe to the three language formula. In the non-Hindi speaking States, we teach the regional language from Class III and Hindi from Class V. We are the only system of education which has made Hindi compulsory in every State in this country. These grants that are given were given....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Frank Anthony: I will finish in two minutes. These grants that are given were given many years ago. There has been a progressive reduction in many States whereas, quite rightly, in many States education generally has been increasingly subsidised. But that increase in education subsidy does not inure to the benefit of a microscopic linguistic minority like mine.

The greatest need in our education is for 10,000 indigent and less fortunate children of my community. If these grants were not there, overnight 10,000 children, who in the ultimate analysis are the children of the country, would be in the gutter. I am deeply grateful to the Government. I am particularly grateful to Pantji, because he knows the special needs and difficulties of my community, for having brought it in. I would ask my hon. friends, who perhaps have not had any real awareness of these difficulties, not to oppose this because this is a gesture which I deeply appreciate. I am certain that those who understand the position will not seek to mar that gesture.

Shri G. B. Pant: Sir, the vast majority of the speakers, who have occupied the time of the House during the last four hours, have supported this Bill. There have been, no doubt, a few discordant notes. It

was not altogether unexpected that some of the hon. Members, whether they agree with the Bill or not, would here object to the Bill on some ground or other. I was, however, somewhat perplexed when one of the hon. Members said that this Bill was no more than a subterfuge. But still he was good enough to say that he would support it. I am thankful to him for his offer of support though I wish he had fully understood the import of the word subterfuge.

Then some have posed as very radical revolutionaries while dealing with a Bill of this type. I do not know if there was much room for importing passion and fury into the speeches over this Bill. It deals with a matter which is to be examined and considered in a sober way. There might be differences of opinion, but all the same we cannot understand the provisions of the Bill or the reasons lying behind it if we are lost in a maze of words.

Shri D. A. Katti, who spoke first, made some remarks which, really, were astonishing. He said that the Prime Minister was against this Bill and that this Bill had been introduced by the Government. He seemed to know the mind of the Prime Minister better than I or any other Member of Government.

Then, he also said that Sardar Patel and the Prime Minister, who was then also the Leader of the Constituent Assembly, were against this provision for reservation, but it was made because Dr. Ambedkar insisted on it. If that be so, then, it should have been an argument so far as he is concerned, who pretends to be a follower of Dr. Ambedkar, to support the extension and not to oppose it. Because, if Dr. Ambedkar, was so keen about it that in the teeth of the opposition of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel, he insisted on this provision being made, that is no reason why he should object to it today. Dr. Ambedkar, no doubt, later on said that he did not stand for reservation. But, by that time, he had decided that he

would embrace another religion and give up his association with the Hindu fold, which was no more than formal till then. That was the position.

I am afraid that even those Members who have opposed this provision have done so because they cannot benefit by it today. But, the responsibility does not rest on our shoulders for that.

An Hon. Member: Even the Scheduled Castes have not benefited.

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not mind interruptions. But, I have to be a little careful when there is no time left and I am rushing through the thing in fact.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: On a point of explanation, Sir,.....

Shri M. R. Krishna: He is explaining everything that you wanted.

Shri G. B. Pant: I assume.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is not giving way.

Shri G. B. Pant: I assume that Shri B. K. Gaikwad has got a satisfactory explanation.

They also said that they represented the Scheduled Castes and the others who are sitting here did not represent the Scheduled Castes. I do not know that. The fact remains that out of nearly about 80 Members of the Scheduled Castes in this House, they do not perhaps number more than five. If, in the circumstances, they make such a claim, representation has no meaning and they do not seem to understand the elementary purport or the implications of representation. If the opinion of 80 Members should not count and that of five should be regarded as being representative of the community, then, that would really be something very unusual and something which others would regard as wrong and even preposterous.

When this point was raised, as I then said, if there are hon. Members among the Members of the Scheduled

[Shri G. B. Pant]

Castes who do not stand for reservation, they may well stand aloof and not stand from any reserved seat. There is nothing to compel them. They are not required to stand only from a reserved seat. Besides, they have also the privilege and freedom to stand from any general seat. If they do not want even the support of the Scheduled Castes, they can also declare that no Scheduled Caste Member should support them and they would like to be elected by the votes of non-Scheduled Castes alone. For them, there is no difficulty. But, for those who want reservation, I do not see why they should deny them what they think is necessary for protection of their own interests.

Shri Siva Raj: The hon. Minister is under the wrong impression that we advocate the cause of the Scheduled Castes as Scheduled Castes; we did so as Members of the Republican Party. The Members of the Republican Party have as much right to talk about the Scheduled Castes as the hon. Minister has.

Shri G. B. Pant: There were also some other remarks which are open to objection on other grounds. They do not really accept this Bill, but they were in bad taste and bad form. Some of the hon. Members said that nothing had been done for the Scheduled Castes during the last ten or twelve years. I think that was utterly wrong, and if I may use even a stronger expression, a false statement; and nobody who has taken any interest in the welfare of the Scheduled Castes would have been responsible for such a statement.

Some of the hon. Members also observed that by this time all the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should have been solved, and in so far as Government had failed to do that, they deserve to be censured. Well, they seem to forget that Government had done all that was possible, and I do not know if those hon. Members who made those

remarks ever put forward any constructive proposals in this House,—I am not speaking of their activities outside, about which I know little— if in this House they made any constructive proposal which could be of help to the Scheduled Castes in their progress and advancement.

We also introduced some time ago, and had it passed also, the Untouchability (Offences) Bill. And we have taken measures which have been, I think, given year by year, in the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to assist the Scheduled Castes in all fields, whether it be economic, administrative, social or the like.

So far as education is concerned, their numbers have gone up enormously. The amount which was given by way of scholarship in 1945-46 came to about Rs. 45,000; in 1946-47 it was less than Rs. 5 lakhs; and today, it is more than Rs. 1.25 crores. Similarly, the numbers have gone up. In administrative services, so far as the superior services go, there was hardly any member of the Scheduled Castes ten years ago, but now we have got some of them; I wish there were still more. Similarly, in the other classes too, their numbers in some places have become double, and in some cases, still more.

The same thing is true of the provision in the Plans too. In the First Plan, we provided, I think, about Rs. 28 crores for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc. In the present Plan, we have made a provision which is more than three times Rs. 28 crores, and it is being utilised for various purposes. Various social and economic measures have been introduced. All that has been done in order to remove the handicap from which they had been suffering, not for a year or two, but, for ages. This backlog has to be cleared. But we must understand that Governments

alone cannot solve these problems. So far as social problems go, the whole society has to co-operate. So far as economic problems go, we have to take stock of our resources, and when we have our Plans, we have to see that our development is carried on in a planned manner. But when we are subject to these limitations, I venture to think that no man who studies the problem in a dispassionate way, will give a judgment against us.

17 hrs.

Let us take the case of America and see how the social changes there have affected the Negroes. So far as the law is concerned, more than 150 years ago, America passed a Constitution under which all citizens were equal in the eye of law. There was no protection for Negroes in the legislatures. But even to this day we all must perhaps be aware of what has happened in Little Rock recently, when some of the Negro boys were to be admitted into a school. Similarly, there were riots in many other places. I venture to think that what America has failed to do in the course of 150 years, we have achieved in less than ten years, and much more than that.

But all these problems call for a little patience. While we must be patient on the one side, who must on the other do our utmost to see that the gulf is bridged and that a casteless society is established in our country and the weakest sections of the community are lifted up so that they may stand on a level with the strongest ones of the day. That has to be our continuous effort.

Now, so far as the integration of the Scheduled Castes is concerned, I ask a simple question: would the process of emotional integration be helped by the extension of the period of reservation or would it be hampered by this process? I have little doubt in saying that if we, in the existing circumstances, fail to extend this period, there will be grave discontent which will lead to frustration and would affect this process of emotional

integration. So if we want our nation and our society to be solid and compact, we have to take account of the circumstances in which we are placed. We should not be dogmatic. We should examine every proposal on its merits and then see what would be best in the circumstances.

Then, can you deny to large numbers, which represent more than 20 per cent. of our population, a sense of partnership in the management of the affairs of the country? I would again respectfully submit that if there be no reservations of seats for the Scheduled Castes, it would be extremely difficult to return even one-fourth of the number that we have in this House today. So if we want them to be here in adequate numbers and their representative to be effective, this reservation has to continue. This gives the Scheduled Castes a sense of participation in the affairs of the country and that, by itself, helps the process of integration; they are not isolated from the rest. The sense of separatism has to be removed.

Some of the speakers referred to the Poona Pact, and to Dr. Ambedkar's part in the Round Table Conference, and said that Dr. Ambedkar was not for this sort of arrangement. I know that. Dr. Ambedkar stood for absolute separatism. He wanted the Scheduled Castes to be cut aloof, to be cut asunder, from the rest of the Hindu community. Mahatmaji, who dealt with the basic problems and the fundamental aspects on which our nation is today built, and on which our national fabric rests, attached the utmost importance to the unification of the various sections of the community. It was in order to retain that link that he staked his very life. We are not today introducing separate electorates.

We are not reserving any seats in separate electorates. It is a joint enterprise in which we all are engaged. And, in that we are determined to carry on our efforts in a co-operative way with the willing assent and the

[Shri G. B. Pant]

active assistance of all sections of our community. That is the reason why we have considered it necessary to extend this period by 10 years.

There was also some reference to the nomination of Anglo-Indians. Shri Dwivedy thought it was really altogether inconsistent with the spirit of democracy to have nomination in any shape or form. I am not myself in any way enamoured of the system of nomination. But the point was this. That nomination had been conceded at the Constituent Assembly. At the most we can nominate two men to the Lok Sabha out of 500 or more. These two, I think, cannot in the least turn the scales one way or the other very much even though they may have very able champions like Shri Anthony.

But what is wrong with this procedure? We have made a present of two Members to the Opposition. We have not added to our own numbers here. If they had stood for election, perhaps, they would not have got these two men. So, it was to their advantage and not to ours.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not a question of party advantage. *(Interruption).*

An Hon. Member: Why not then nominate more than two?

Shri G. B. Pant: If you give us the right to nominate more we will, if necessary, nominate you too later. So, I do not think there is anything so outrageous about this Bill as to provoke some into rhetoric.

There was some reference and also a motion, I think, for the circulation of this Bill. I may just inform hon. Members that we would not have brought this Bill before the House just now but on account of the elections that are likely to take place in Kerala within a month or two or three. It became necessary to have a Bill of this type. Otherwise, the Scheduled Castes there would not be able to be returned to the Legislature of Kerala. No seats would be reserved for them.

I may also say that the Communist party are more keen about it, that such reservation should be provided for in the State of Kerala for they think that the Scheduled Castes would, perhaps, support them in larger numbers than their opponents. So, we are not receiving any political advantage by placing this Bill before this House. If anything, we are helping the Communist party, who, otherwise, would be deprived of the facility which they wanted.

Then there was some reference to double-member constituencies. That question is not before us now and I do not want to discuss it. I would have a lot more to say but I do not want to take more time of the House. I am sure that the step that we are taking will be of real advantage to the country and it will accelerate the process of integration. And it will establish better cordiality between the different sections of the community who would otherwise have been alienated from each other. So I hope the whole House will support this motion.

Mr. Speaker: I will put the amendment to the vote of the House first. So far as the amendment is concerned, it can be accepted or rejected by a simple majority.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Am I not allowed to speak on the amendment?

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not going to allow him. The amendment was moved by him. When I asked him he said, "On behalf of our party Shri Katti will speak". He does not become Katti. I allowed Shri Katti. This is not the way for any hon. Member to deal with the Speaker. I am not going to allow him to speak at all.

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 20th December, 1950."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the original motion for consideration. The main motion as also the clauses have to be passed by a majority of the Members of the House and also a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. The total number of Members on the roll is 505. A majority of the House is 253. It must be carried by 253 Members or more. Also, it has to be carried by not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

I would also request hon. Members to be in their seats. There have been complaints—very often such complaints are made—that the votes have not been recorded properly; and they have no right to vote by sitting in another Member's seat. Secondly, I would also request hon. Members to be very careful in the matter of pressing the button. Members should press their push switch and operate the button very carefully. The push button and the push switch must be kept pressed simultaneously until the gong sounds for the second time after ten seconds. If, in spite of my suggestion hon. Members say, "My vote has not been recorded since I find something wrong in the machinery" and so on, I am not going to allow them to correct the mistake. I now put the question: the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

An Hon. Member: My button is not working.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members will resume their seats. One hon. Member said that his machine there did not work at all. Who are the other hon. Members who have a similar complaint?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Mine seems to have worked wrongly. I pressed 'Aye' button but I am shown as abstaining

Six Hon. Members

Mr. Speaker: There are six hon. Members. I order a division by going into the lobbies, where this mistake cannot be committed. I am following this course lest it should be said that there was a mistake. Let hon. Members go into the lobbies where, one after the other, their votes will be recorded as usual. I shall put the question once again:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

The Lok Sabha divided.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is the difficulty with respect to voting? Why is it taking so much time?

An Hon. Member: Because there is no arrangement there.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): The staff are out of practice.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: No proper arrangements were made.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I take it that the House has assembled. This physical voting that has taken place, I am afraid, is rather defective because it is after a long time—it is more than two years or so—that this has been done. There is more confusion in the lobby. There was no arrangement... (Interruption). Therefore I suggest that you have another division..... (Interruption).

Some Hon. Members: Tomorrow.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I have not finished yet.

Another thing is that the division was announced for five o'clock. It has taken place at 5.20 p.m. I think it is unfair to hon. Members to say that the division will be held at 5 o'clock and then to have it at 5.20. Therefore I propose that the voting should take place some time tomorrow.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The voting can take place any time tomorrow.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There seems to be a lot of confusion with regard to the marking on paper. You will see that presently. I am doing it for the first time after I came to this House. So I suggest that this may be taken up first thing tomorrow morning.

An Hon. Member: Sir, I request you to announce the result.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: It should not be postponed till tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Some hon. Members have voted; some others have not yet voted. It is unfortunately an extraordinary situation that has arisen. (Interruptions). Order, order. In the ordinary course there is an overwhelming majority for the proposition—the motion for consideration—not an ordinary majority but twice as

much. (Interruptions). Order, order. Let there be no interruption. It seems that some mistake has crept in as to exactly how many persons ought to be here. We have 505 on our rolls and so half the number, 253 is the minimum that is necessary for the passing of the motion. Then, of course, the two-thirds majority has also to be there. One has to be very careful in regard to this matter. Unfortunately, the automatic voting machine broke down and, therefore, I had to call a division, and we had no tellers ready. I had to send for the tellers. Under the circumstances, I feel that a snap vote ought not to decide this matter. There should be a regular vote in which both sides can bring in as many Members as possible. So, this matter will stand over till tomorrow.

17:42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 1, 1959/Agrahayana 10, 1881 (Saka).

[Monday, November 30, 1959/Agrahayana 9, 1881 (Saka)]

**ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

S.Q. No. **Subject** **TO COLUMNS**

399.	Master Plan for Delhi	2317—21
401.	Paradip Port	2321—24
402.	Sonepur-Gandak Bridge	2324—25
403.	German Technicians at Hindustan Shipyard	2325—26
404.	Konch Dam on Jamuna River	2326—29
405.	Uniforms for P. & T. Employees	2329—31
407.	Training in fisheries	2331—33
409.	Radar equipment in I.A.C. Viscounts	2333—36
413.	Sambalpur-Titilagarh Railway Line	2336—37
414.	Dog squads service on railways	2337—39
415.	Traffic jams at level crossings in Delhi	2339—40
416.	Procurement of rice in Manipur	2341
434.	Price of rice in Manipur	2341—43
417.	Mechanisation of fishing boats	2343—45
418.	Incidence of cancer	2345—49
422.	Female operators for trunk exchanges	2349—50
424.	S. S. light railway	2350—51
426.	Incidence of T. B. in Delhi	2351—54

S.N.Q.
No.

3.	Pimpri penicillin	2354—63
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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

S.Q. No. **TO COLUMNS**

400.	Mokameh Ghat	2363
406.	Licentiate doctors from East Pakistan	2363—64
408.	Theft in Coonoor Post Office.	2364
410.	Technical Consultants for Port Development	2364—65
411.	Suspension of Railway Officers	2365
412.	Conversion of Railway Line to Broad Gauge	2366
419.	Strike by Seamen in Calcutta Port	2366
420.	Development of Kakinada Port	2366—67
421.	Claims for less than Rs. 5—	2367—68

277 (A) LSD—9.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

S.Q. No. **Subject** **COLUMNS**

423.	Level crossings at Bikaner Station	2368
425.	Embankments of Kosi River	2368
427.	T. B. Clinics in the Country	2368—69
428.	Seismological Observatory Delhi	2369—70
429.	Layout Plan for Kotla Mubarakpur (Delhi)	2370
430.	Uniform taxation of Motor Vehicles	2370—71
431.	Radar equipment in A.I.I. Planes	2371
432.	Bridges on National Highway in Kerala	2371—72
433.	Guna-Ujjain Rail Link	2372
435.	Credit to cultivators	2373
436.	Deep Draft Port on the Western Bank of the Hooghly	2373—74
437.	Gokhale Committee Recommendations on Inland Water Transport	2374
438.	Power supply from Bhakra	2374—75
439.	Patharkandi-Dharmanagar Line	2375
440.	Salem-Bangalore Rail Link	2375
441.	Kerala State Transport Board	2376
442.	Freights on West Bengal Flood Relief Consignments	2376—77

U.S.Q.
No.

622.	Quarters for Railway Employees	2377
623.	Goods and Passenger Traffic at Sailu and Prabhani Stations	2377
624.	Earnings on N. E. Railway	2377—78
625.	Distribution of pedigree cattle	2378
626.	Training of Foreigners	2378—80
627.	Chemical Fertilizers	2379—81
628.	Water scarcity on Kangra Valley Section	2381
629.	German specialist in tobacco cultivation	2382
630.	Training of Medical Students in Delhi Hospitals	2382—83
631.	Madras Port Trust	2383
632.	Gurgaon Tunnel Project	2383—84

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Column/s
633.	New compensation scheme for victims of railway accidents	2384
634.	Unauthorised vendors on Northern Railway	2384-85
635.	Over-bridge at Lahori Gate	2385
636.	Non-official members of the block Development Committees	2385-86
637.	P. & T. buildings	2386-87
638.	Railway out-agencies in Rajasthan	2387
639.	Waiting rooms on Western Railway	2387-88
640.	Character certificates from candidates	2388
641.	National Savings Certificates	2388-89
642.	Central Nursing Service	2389
643.	Milk Supply Scheme in Bangalore	2389
644.	Revised air freight rates	2389-90
645.	Over-bridge on G. T. Road at Rajpura	2390
646.	International Sugar Agreement	2390-91
647.	National Highway Bridge on the Mahanadi	2391
648.	Study of rice production methods in China	2391-92
649.	Mental Hospital in Delhi	2392
650.	Over-bridges at level crossings at Kanpur	2392-93
651.	Delhi Telephone Directory	2393
652.	Transport Service in Rural Areas	2394
653.	Death of fish in Ranital	2394
654.	Telephone Exchanges in Punjab	2395
655.	Hotel Industry	2395
656.	Orchards in Punjab	2395-96
657.	Loss of foodgrains through insects	2396-97
658.	Vishakhapatnam Port	2397-98
659.	Forest Department, Andaman	2398-2400
660.	Leprosy control	2399
661.	Deputy Director of Food, Orissa	2399-2400
662.	Detachment at Delhi Station	2400
663.	Jaundice	2401

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Column/s
664.	Tonnage of oil products carried by Indian Ships	2401
665.	Freeze drying accelerated process	2401
666.	Narrow gauge rolling stock	2402
667.	Speed of traffic in Kangra Valley Railway Section	2402-03
668.	Rolling stock on Kangra Valley Railway Section	2403
669.	Pashmina wool	2404-05
670.	Looting of goods wagons	2405-06
671.	Overbridge near Ludhiana	2406
672.	Provident Fund and Gratuity to Retired Railway Employees	2406-07
673.	Family Planning	2407
674.	National park of roses in Delhi	2407-08
675.	N. E. Railway Timetable	2408-09
676.	Training in aircraft maintenance	2409-10
677.	Specialists in construction work	2410-11
678.	Decoration of stations in Howrah Division	2411
679.	Molestation of a Lady by Railway Employees	2412
680.	Fish, meat and poultry	2413
681.	Childbirths in running trains	2413-14
682.	Platform sheds and goods sheds	2414-15
683.	Srisaigram project in Andhra Pradesh	2415
684.	Hot lines system in Madras	2415-16
685.	C. D. Block in Pangi Area (Himachal Pradesh)	2416-17
686.	Uniformity in electricity rates in States	2417
687.	F. A. O. fishing export	2417-18
688.	Fish and prawns	2418
689.	Maida	2419
690.	Cargo carried by Indian and Foreign Ships	2419-20
691.	Detachments between Poona and Bangalore	2420-21
692.	Accident at Asansol East Cabin	2421
693.	Vigilance cells	2421-22
694.	Machinery for power project	2422-23
695.	Over-bridge at Rewari	2423-24
696.	Airconditioned Coaches	2424

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
697.	Rural electrification in Himachal Pradesh .	2424
698.	Production Directorates in Railway Board .	2425
699.	Railway Protection Force	2425
700.	Attack on railway passengers	2426-27

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT 2427-34

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by the members shown against them :—

- (i) Explosion in Assam on the 29th November, 1959. Notice by Shri S. M. Banerjee.
- (ii) The incident at the Chinese and American Consulates in Bombay on the 26th and 27th November, 1959. Notice by Shri Braj Raj Singh.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 2434-42

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1225 dated the 7th November, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 5 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, making certain further amendments to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937 together with an Explanatory Note thereon.
- (2) A copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Twelfth Session of the World Health Organisation Regional Committee for South-East Asia held at Kandy (Ceylon) in September, 1959.
- (3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1276 dated the 21st November, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, making certain amendment to the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- (4) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
 - (i) G.S.R. No. 661 dated the 30th July, 1958.
 - (ii) G.S.R. No. 1219 dated the 22nd December, 1958.
 - (iii) G.S.R. No. 1186 dated the 25th October, 1959.
 - (iv) G.S.R. No. 1081 dated the 15th November, 1958 making certain further amendments to the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order, 1957.
 - (v) G.S.R. No. 60 dated the 17th January, 1959.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 2436-42

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) made a statement regarding the recommendations of the Pay Commission and also laid on the Table the following papers :

- (i) Report of the Commission of Enquiry on Emoluments and Conditions of Service of Central Government Employees, 1957-59.
- (ii) Statistical Supplement to the Report of the Commission of Enquiry on Emoluments and Conditions of Service of Central Government Employees, 1957-59.
- (iii) Summary of the main recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry on Emoluments and Conditions of Service of Central Government Employees, 1957-59.
- (iv) Statement showing the recommendations of the Pay Commission and Government's decisions thereon.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE LAID ON THE TABLE

Shri Anwar Harvani laid on the Table the Report of the Joint Committee on the Orphanages and other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Bill by Shri Kailash Behari Lal (Member of Rajya Sabha).

COLUMNS

2442

BILL INTRODUCED

2442

The Indian Statistical Institute Bill.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

2443—2556

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant) moved that the Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration. An Amendment for circulation of the Bill for the purpose

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION—*contd.*

COLUMNS

of eliciting opinion thereon by the 20th December, 1959, was negatived.

Voting on the motion was postponed till Tuesday, 1st December, 1959.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1959/ AGRAHAYANA 10, 1881 (SAKA)—

Voting on the motion to consider the Bill, Clause-by-clause consideration and passing of the Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill and also consideration and passing of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill.